

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU

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INVESTIGATION

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HQ-35425

Serials X-34X

Section 1

SEP 17 1981

SECTION 1
SERIALS X-34X

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**
New York, New York

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

RRG:JR

October 8, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

CONFIDENTIAL

Attention: Mr. J. K. [redacted]

Re: "I WRITE FROM WASHINGTON"

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a book reviewers copy of the book styled "I Write from Washington" by MARQUIS CHILDS, author of "Sweden, the Middle Way."

The Bureau's attention is directed specifically to page 305 of this book, where the author sets forth rumors of a "plot" on the part of ambitious military men to supplant the Federal Bureau of Investigation. According to the rumors, the FBI would be abolished or made strictly subordinate to military police under the Provost Marshal General.

The Bureau is also referred to pages 92 and 272 of this book.

The enclosure was given to this office by Confidential Informant [redacted] and is transmitted to the Bureau for its information.

According to reports, this book will be released to the public on October 14, 1942.

Very truly yours,

E. Foxworth
2 NOV 8 1942
Assistant Director



Enc.

59 NOV 19 1942

DECLASSIFIED BY 8224 JMK/BCE/TB
ON 7/6/98

100 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

11232

December 28, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: MARQUIS CHILDS
Misc. Information

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above named individual please be advised that Mrs. GLADYS TOYE of Winchester, Massachusetts who has furnished previous information on various matters telephonically advised this office that MARCQUIS CHILDS recently had a book published by Harpers entitled "I WRITE FROM WASHINGTON" and contains various information which she believed should be brought to the attention of the proper authorities but not publicized in any book. One particular article she recalled was a statement made by Mr. CHILDS concerning an "Army Plot to Wipe out the F.B.I." She further stated that said book contained a statement to the effect that a Navy officer made a statement to the effect that "A Bomb Should be Dropped on Congress".

Mrs. TOYE stated that various book being published lately by New York publishing houses contain statements apparently ridiculing the war effort. One particular publisher was RANDON of New York City. She also stated that the various other publishers have likewise had books with this trend although Little-Brown and Company to her knowledge has never had any of this material in their publications.

Very truly yours,

JOHN T. MADIGAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/98 BY 8224 JAL/ACE/TB

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

Op-16-B-7-F
A8-5/EF66/EG
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Tamm

SUBJECT: Marquis W. ⁰CHILDS

In a report of your Special Agent, Rolland O. L'Allier, St. Paul, Minnesota, February 24, 1943, entitled SPANISH FALANGE ACTIVITIES IN ST. PAUL FIELD DIVISION; File No. 100-3651, there is reference to an article by Subject, a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

This office would be very much interested to learn the source of Subject's information concerning the Falange, which forms a basis for the statement that there are 14,763 agents of the Spanish Military Intelligence Service functioning in the Western Hemisphere.

It is requested that, if possible, the Federal Bureau of Investigation contact Subject, and discuss this matter with him. This office would very much appreciate any information which might be developed from such an interview.

S/

Wallace S. Wharton,
Commander, USNR.

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

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194-135425-X2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 31 1943 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/11 BY 60322/UC/BAW/RS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
100 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

December 28, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: MARQUIS CHILDS
Misc. Information

395,492
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/98 BY 1224 JAK/BCE/G

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Very truly yours,

John T. Madigan
JOHN T. MADIGAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

*The Bureau attention
has been called to this
book previously
AS*



JAN 19 1943

FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED
116

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4 JAN 1 1943
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Random House

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JPC'cgb
61-10561

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
March 25, 1943 PERSONAL ATTENTION

94-35425-X2

RECORDED

SAC, Washington, D. C.

Re: SPANISH FALANGE
WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY -S.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the investigation of the Spanish Falange conducted by the St. Paul Field Division, information was received by that Office that an article was recently published by Mr. Marq ues W. Childs, a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, wherein Childs indicated that in a recent confidential report made to the Spanish dictator, Francisco Franco, it was stated that there are 14,764 agents of the Spanish Falange and the Spanish Military Intelligence Service in the Western Hemisphere. From the information available it does not appear that Mr. Childs indicated the name of the person who made the alleged report to the Madrid Government. Childs is reported however, to have stated that the agents mentioned hereinbefore are engaged more or less directly in carrying out Axis espionage and propaganda in the Western Hemisphere. It is said by Childs that these Agents are operating in the United States and in almost every Latin-American country and that many of them are graduates of the Ibero-American Institute in Barcelona, Spain. This propaganda institute was established in 1939 by General Wilhelm Von Faupel, an alleged agent of the German Government. (C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

An examination of the information contained in the central files of the Bureau tends to indicate that the statements which were reportedly published by Mr. Childs are for the most part without foundation. However, in view of the nature of Mr. Child's allegations, the Bureau desires that this correspondent be interviewed by you personally in the immediate future for the purpose of securing all pertinent data in his possession relative to the activities of the Spanish Falange and the S.I.M. in this hemisphere. This interview should be conducted in a discreet manner, at which time information should be specifically elicited concerning these alleged agents of the Spanish Government in the United States, Mexico, Central America, and South America. Inquiry likewise should be made concerning the identity of the person who is reported to have made the aforementioned confidential statement to the Spanish Government. (C)

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

423
Communications Section
March 26, 1943 P.M.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

395,492
CLASSIFIED BY 822 Jmk/BCE/18
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
7-10-98

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:aml

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 18, 1946

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

MARQUIS Childs

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

Mark Childs called Saturday morning. He was anxious to get in touch with the Director. I explained that the Director was in a travel status. He then stated he wanted to come down and see me at noon. I told him that if it was about the Canadian Case that in all fairness to him and to save him a trip, I felt obliged to point out that we could make no comment. Childs stated he could not understand this position, that he knew about the Canadian Case, that he had gotten material from the Atomic Bomb Committee three weeks ago, but that he wanted background information, that we would have no need to fear being quoted or his publishing anything we did not want him to publish; that he did need guidance and did need background. I told him I was sorry, that if the Director were here there was no comment he could make, and there certainly was no comment we could make.

Childs then stated that it is well known that Drew Pearson and the Director have been friends for over ten years and that Pearson had a by-pass into the Bureau. I challenged Childs on this and told him that Mr. Hoover did not play favorites, that the whole bugaboo of columnists being given special treatment was not true and that I was in a position to know whereof I spoke. Childs then stated that that might be so, but everybody believed that the Director gave information to Pearson. He was somewhat nasty in his approach.

Childs does have a widely read column and he is highly thought of as a columnist. Here again is an instance where it is better to have him with us than against us. It is suggested the Director give consideration to either calling him on the phone or sending him the attached letter.

Attachment

RECORDED
INDEXED

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EX-8

76 MAR 5 1946

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-27-88 BY SP8/ajt
#265,955

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-350-300

MEMORANDUM

RE: MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS

Summary
Marquis ~~W. Childs~~ ^{William} was born in Clinton, Iowa,

March 17, 1903, and in 1923 received an A.B. Degree at the University of Wisconsin and in 1925 an A.M. Degree at the University of Iowa. He was married August 26, 1926, to Luc Prentiss. He is listed in "Who's Who in America" (1944-45) as having 3 children, Henry, Prentiss and Melissa Marquis. His employment is as follows: with United Press, 1923 and 1925-26; with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch since 1926 and is presently assigned to its Washington bureau. He is a member of Kappa Sigma and is a member of the Washington Press Club. He is the author of the following books published during the designated dates: "Sweden--The Middle Way" -- 1936; "They Hate Roosevelt" -- 1936; "Washington Calling" -- 1937; "This Is Democracy" -- 1938; "Toward a Dynamic America" -- (with William T. Stone); "This Is Your War" -- 1942; "I Write From Washington" -- 1942. "Who's Who in America" lists Childs as residing at 501 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

RELATIONS WITH ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Relations with this newspaper date at least to

August, 1933, during which time they were on a very friendly basis. Several editorials have been printed in the newspaper commending the work of the Bureau and its personnel. In 1937

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/10/98 BY 122 JMK/BIC/12

REW:SL
2/19/46

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 MAR 7 1946

a special tour was afforded Ralph Pulitzer, owner of the paper, and at that time he indicated interest in the Director and the Bureau. In conjunction, however, with an attack by Senator Norris on the FBI, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on March 1, 1940, carried an editorial entitled "J. E. Hoover's Fishy Activities," picturing the Director in an unfavorable light and intimating the Director utilized the organization to push himself into the public eye. The editorial called for a Congressional investigation of the FBI. Result: On April 3, 1940, all individuals connected with the newspaper were taken off the mailing list.

A July 1, 1941, editorial concerning the Ducase was favorable and the St. Louis Post cartoonist, Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, has drawn favorable cartoons, the originals of which were presented to the Director. The SAC at St. Louis in 1942 advised that the paper had contributed ^{to the} the result of an investigation made by such paper regarding Fifth Column Japanese activities in St. Louis. (94-8-341-34; 62-58277-1)

More specifically with reference to Childs, in 1933 he wrote stories entitled "Trailed Around the World By His Fingerprints," concerning the activities of one Charles J. Drossner, and spoke in a favorable manner of the Bureau.

SUPPORT OF SPANISH LOYALISTS

Childs, in May, 1942, was listed on the letterhead of "Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy" as one of the

local sponsors of that organization. Childs also was mentioned as being on the Executive Committee of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign. (100-7056-115; pg.3)

On February 7, 1939, the People's World, in an article, stated that 78 American writers, including Childs, had issued an appeal that embargo on the Spanish Loyalists be lifted. (61-7561-2574x39)

In May, 1942, Childs' name appeared on the active indices, or mailing list, of the "United American Spanish Aid Committee." Childs contributed \$10.50 to the same committee. (100-7061-124; pgs. 10 & 29)

Childs was listed as a local sponsor of the "Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy." (61-7562-1298; pg. 1710)

On March 25, 1943, the Washington Field Office was requested to interview Childs relative to an article written by Childs wherein it was reported by him on undisclosed authority that Franco was advised that 14,784 agents of the Spanish Falange and the Spanish Military Intelligence were operating in the Western Hemisphere. It is known further that at about this same time or at least in the spring of 1943 Childs visited Europe. (100-155437-3)

The office of the Chief of Naval Operations was known to be interested in the source of Childs' information.

Childs' book "I Write From Washington" was released on October 14, 1942, and is reported on page 305 to set forth rumors of a "plot" on the part of military men to supplant the FBI. (100-155437)

An informant advised that Childs was a close friend and associate of an informant of the Washington Field Division

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
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Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

and found that Childs had in his possession a document respecting the Spanish Military Unit and Falange reported to be operating against Franco. (97-802-36)

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF GERMAN FREEDOM

On January 7, 1944, Childs appeared as one of the principal speakers at a meeting of the captioned organization at the Statler Hotel in Washington. (100-17976-30 & 31)

EX-APPROPRIATION OF MEXICAN OIL LANDS (William Rhodes Davis, Espionage - C)

Ernest Galarza, Labor Division of the Pan American Union, advised the Bureau on May 16, 1942, that he was instrumental in having Ken Crawford start a series of articles concerning the Davis organization in "PM," which series was terminated at the insistence of Lee Pressman of the CIO. Galarza reported that he supplied Crawford with some of the information and that much of it was obtained from Marquis Childs and one Frank Henius, who had known and dealt with Davis in Germany in 1933. It will be recalled that Davis was under investigation with the latter securing rights to the Mexican oil interest and allegedly subsequently dealing with the Nazis during the period of the Soviet-Nazi collaboration. During investigation of the Davis case, it was determined from a confidential source that Childs was ostensibly obtaining information in connection with the Mexican oil lands from individuals within the State Department. It was further determined from a confidential source that he tipped off one Erna F. Wehrle that the State Department knew Davis had made a trip abroad. (65-1168-102; 65-1168-345)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SPEECHES AND ARTICLES

A confidential source advised that on April 9, 1945, Mrs. John J. Abt, nee Jessica Smith, in a conversation with Dr. Harry F. Ford of Palisades, New Jersey, indicated that Childs would appear on April 14, 1945, as one of the speakers on the People's Platform, the subject of which program would be "Soviet Union." Mrs. Abt discussed with Dr. Ford the desirability of obtaining at least one speaker whose point of view was extremely favorable to the Soviet Union and Edgar Snow was mentioned as most desirable. (65-44184-13 & 15)

In December, 1944, Childs was engaged in giving a series of talks at the Charleston, South Carolina, Army Air Base, having followed Avedis Derounian, aka John Roy Carlson (author of "Under Cover") who spoke at the same camp during November, 1944. (100-28165-191)

A confidential source on April 2, 1945, advised that

(65-30092-1950)

CONTACTS

It is known that among the contacts of Marquis Childs are the following, with whom he discussed various matters respecting their nationalities: Oscar Lange, then a professor at the University of Chicago and now Ambassador from Poland

to the United States; Sven Dahlman, who is the Counselor at (100-330600-47-pg.9; 100-330600-152-pg.8)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
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 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

the Swedish Legation in Washington. With Dahlgren on numerous occasions Childs discussed the background of the Axel Wenner-gren case and the latter's interest in the S.K.F., as well as the Krupp interests. On one occasion Dahlgren gave Childs considerable background on this case. Other contacts were officials at the French Embassy in Washington with whom Childs discussed the activities of DeGaulle. (100-52226-1210)

UPTOWN CAFE SOCIETY AND DOWNTOWN CAFE SOCIETY (n.y.)

Information was received by the Bureau that Marquis Childs had disclosed to a member of the State Department that Leon Josephson, operator of the two above-mentioned cafes, is the money man of the Kremlin in this country and that his waiters are all members of the Communist Party. (100-48754-2x) It will be recalled that Victoria Stone is an associate of Dr. Joseph Benjamin Stenbuck, who was involved in the Soviet Military Intelligence in the early thirties. Phillip Levy of South Orange, New Jersey, provided the business cover for Leon Josephson, the former New Jersey lawyer who now operates the above two societies. It should be noted that according to confidential sources Victoria Stone, who is apparently known to Josephson, Levy and Stenbuck, is presently a contact of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams. (12-5-45 & 12-12-45 memo from Ladd to Director, captioned Arthur A. Adams, Internal Security-R)

Childs was extended an invitation to the preview of "The House on 92nd Street" but by letter dated September 14, 1945, declined, saying he would be out of town. (94-34071-223)

Mrs. Marquis Childs was active in the Washington League of Women Shoppers, an alleged Communist front organization.

(61-7582-1298; pg.1016
100-7053-59; pg.2)

M E M O R A N D U M

RE: ~~MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS~~

See 2nd

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94-354257-1X1
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RECORDED & INDEXED 343
31 JUN 5 1946

EX-140

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/10/98 BY 2245ml/bce/10

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UPTOWN CAFE SOCIETY AND DOWNTOWN CAFE SOCIETY (N.Y.)

*Shawmut
Barry* Information was received by the Bureau that Marquis Childs had disclosed to a member of the State Department that Leon Josephson, operator of the two above-mentioned cafes, is the money man of the Kremlin in this country and that his waiters are all members of the Communist Party. It will be recalled that Victoria Stone is an associate of Dr. Joseph Benjamin Stenbuck, who was involved in the Soviet Military Intelligence in the early thirties. Phillip Levy of South Orange, New Jersey, provided the business cover for Leon Josephson, the former New Jersey lawyer who now operates the above two societies. It should be noted that according to confidential sources Victoria Stone, who is apparently known to Josephson, Levy and Stenbuck, is presently a contact of Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

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Mrs. Marquis Childs was active in the Washington League of Women Shoppers, an alleged Communist front organization.

What have we developed re these activities in Soviet Esp. ? A.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

REW:SL

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: 2/19/46

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Attached is a memorandum summarizing pertinent information contained in Bureau files concerning Marquis William Childs, writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He is presently attached to the Washington bureau of this paper.

Attachment

SE 30

94-35425-1X1
F B I

31 JUN 5 1946

RECORDED
EX-140ENC
343

EX-140

Memo to the Director.
3/15/46 FLI

50 JUN 27 1946

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7-10-98 BY 8824 JAC/ETB

Washington Callings

By Marquis Childs

Communist Tactics In France

THE EXPERTS WHO deal in food reserves around the world thought they had the major sources of surplus supply fairly well ticketed.



CHILDS

However, about Russian food resources, as with almost everything else in Russia, they knew next to nothing. They were, to put it mildly, surprised when the USSR suddenly offered to make available to France 500,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of barley.

One of the remarkable things about this offer was the way in which it was made. News of it came in a political speech made in France by Maurice Thorez, head of the Communist Party there. The French Foreign Office had never heard of it.

Thorez knew what he was doing. Schooled in Moscow, he is a resourceful politician. He was telling the French that their friends in Russia were willing to make enormous sacrifices to help them. With the French elections coming up in May, you could not have better propaganda.

AN IRONICALLY humorous footnote to this piece of power politics did not get into the news. There appears to have been considerable doubt that shipping would be available to take the wheat from Black Sea ports. The Communists believed that they could make a cheap gesture.

But strenuous efforts are now being directed from Washington to make sure that at least a part of that wheat is moved. For every ton of Russian wheat that goes to France, a ton of Canadian, United States or Australian wheat is available for the desperate famine areas in the Far East.

By permitting Thorez to make this gesture as a frank bid for Communist votes in France, the high command of the Politburo in Moscow has shown its hand more openly than at any time in the recent past. It is almost too crude.

The contrast with the other nations that fought the war as allies is too sharp. England, the United States, Canada and Australia have been putting their surplus food into a common pool. Part of it goes to UNRRA. It is distributed to needy peoples regardless of their politics. It

goes to Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland and Greece.

Two states in the Soviet Union—the Ukraine and White Russia—applied to UNRRA for 250 million dollars of aid. Thus far, they have received more than 100,000 tons of foodstuffs, which included no grain.

At the same time that he holds out the promise of Soviet wheat, Thorez denounces the "corrupt" and "decadent" capitalist democracies. He accuses them of having imperialist designs on France. The line of the Communists in France is very much like the line that was used by the Nazis to attack the western powers.

Coming from Thorez, it is particularly significant. He is a key figure in world communism, just as the French Communist Party is considered a key to power in western Europe. It was scarcely an accident that the signal for a shift in the U. S. Communist Party came from France.

WE IN AMERICA have not done too well on this matter of helping to relieve the world's hunger. For too long, the Administration ignored what was apparent at least a year ago. This was true even though polls of public opinion indicated a readiness to make sacrifices to help other peoples.

But no responsible official in this country has ever suggested that we use our surplus food for political purposes. That would be contrary to a deep impulse in the American character, which is to help stricken peoples wherever they are without regard to race or creed.

From UNRRA's retiring director, Herbert H. Lehman, comes a sane proposal. In his final report, he suggests a world food board that would deal with all resources on an emergency basis. It would replace the present combined food board made up of representatives of England, Canada and the United States.

If we are to compete with Russia, then, as Raymond Swing pointed out in a recent broadcast, it is better to compete with wheat than with bombs. We have resources far beyond the USSR today.

Five hundred United States engineers and experts, with some machines from this country, could begin a transformation of the Middle East. They could immeasurably expand standards of living which today are appallingly low. This is competition for life, and not for death.

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
March 21, 1946

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/94 BY 60327/UC/113

94-35425-1X2

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:com

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: March 23, 1946

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Coffey ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Beahm ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

For record purposes I am attaching hereto Marquis Childs' column which appeared in the Washington Post on March 21. This is the first column by Childs that I can recall wherein he is critical of Communists.

Attachment

395,492
 INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/10/98 BY 1224 JAK/BCE/18

58 APR 12 1946

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 &
 INDEXED
 367
 96

194-35425-1X2
 F B I
 30 MAR 29 1946





OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/13/98 BY 8234106/BCE/TB
395,492Mr. Marquis W. Childs' secretary
~~called~~ - phoned.

Phone No. _____

Hour 5:08PM Date Nov. 18 19 46

REMARKS

Mr. Childs' secretary wished to obtain a copy of Mr. Hoover's speech made before the American Legion in San Francisco. She wanted to get the speech by early tomorrow morning.

G. I. R. 15

After checking, the secretary was assured she would receive the speech by then.

RECORDED 94-35425-183
F B I

cc - Mr. Tamm - 10

1

NOV 20 1946

rpk

57 DEC 4 1946

Per call.
Sent by messenger at 3:25 pm 11/18/46
copy of [unclear]

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy ✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
 FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: 11/19/46

SUBJECT:

MARQUIS CHILDS

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

By reference from the Director's office Mr. McGuire this afternoon spoke with the secretary of Marcus Childs, Room 200, 1422 F Street, N. W. Mr. Childs had previously asked that a copy of the Director's San Francisco speech be sent him. This was done by special messenger.

The secretary inquired as to whether the Director made any extemporaneous remarks at San Francisco and was advised he had not, that his entire remarks were included in the copy of the speech furnished Mr. Childs. She then wondered if the Director had made any other statements recently as she was endeavoring to run something down for Mr. Childs. When pinned down as to exactly what Mr. Childs was looking for in order that we could be of assistance she stated, after apparently talking to Mr. Childs for a few moments, that a high official of the Government of Cabinet rank told Mr. Childs that the Director had stated, either in his San Francisco speech or at a Communion Breakfast talk made this fall where Cardinal Spellman participated, that "there were thousands of Communists in the Government today." She stated that Mr. Childs remarked that perhaps the quote was "there were a great many Communists in the Government today" in the event it was not "thousands."

Mr. McGuire advised that the Director had not made any speech other than the IACP speech in Miami, the CYO speech in New York last January and the San Francisco speech last September, and that he had not made any extemporaneous remarks. Mr. McGuire further advised he was sure that the Director had never at any time made the statement which had been attributed to him by Mr. Childs' informant. She was also advised that the Director had not attended any Communion Breakfast and the only affairs concerning Cardinal Spellman were the CYO speech, which was an evening meeting, and the occasion when Cardinal Spellman addressed the FBI NA graduation class, and that obviously the statement attributed to the Director had been erroneously reported to Mr. Childs.

Mr. Childs then asked his secretary to try and reach Mr. Hoover as soon as possible as he was doing a piece and needed an answer within 36 hours. Mr. McGuire advised the secretary that Mr. Hoover was out of the city. The request was then made that the Director be specifically asked if he did make this quotation as Mr. Childs would want to use the Director's response whether it was affirmative or negative but did want to be able to say he had personally checked with Mr. Hoover himself. Mr. Childs' secretary was informed that the Director would be advised when he was in contact with his office.

JIM:RC

56 DEC 1946

62 Director

she was told Director
 never made statement
 subject

RECORDED
 INDEXED
 85

NOV 29 1946

CRIMINAL

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/20/87 BY SP-6 BJS/BCE/B

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: *Marquis W. Childs*

DATE: Nov. 20, 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

With reference to my memorandum of November 19 concerning the inquiry of Marquis Childs, in accordance with the Director's instructions, Mr. McGuire phoned Miss Pickett, secretary of Mr. Childs, upon her arrival at the office this morning and told her that the Director never at any time, either on or off the record, made any statements in regard to that subject, namely the statement allegedly made by the Director that there were "thousands of Communists" or "a great many Communists" in the Government today. Miss Pickett was asked to furnish this information to Mr. Childs. Mr. Nichols was present during this conversation.

JJM:RC

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/98 BY 8224 JHE/BCE/10

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-35425-2X1

EX - 20
32 NOV 26 1946

57 DEC 11 1946

CRIMINAL

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 19, 1946

Margaret W. Childs

The secretary to MARCUS CHILDS telephoned to thank the Bureau for sending a copy of the Director's San Francisco speech, which they received this morning.

She indicated that something had been reported to them as being in the speech which in fact was not in the copy that they had received, and she inquired as to whether the Director had made any extemporaneous remarks. She was referred to Mr. McGuire who told her that Mr. Hoover did not make any extemporaneous remarks.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/3/98 BY 8225746/16

G. I. R. -5

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. McGuire

jmh

Did she say what
remarks?

RECORDED

EX - 36

194-35425-2X
F B I
32 NOV 26 1946

Memorandum for Tolson

57 DEC 5 1946

CRIM. REC.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Communism in Politics

IN THE INNUMERABLE post-mortems on the November 5 landslide, little has been said about the effect of the cry of communism



Childs

which was raised by Republicans from one side of the country to the other. Shrewd analysts of the election returns have now concluded that this was one of the most potent forces in the shift from the

party in power to the opposition. Above all, it underscored the years of millions of Americans who are disturbed by the upheaval of continuing strikes in major industries. Over and over again, the quarrel between Communists and non-Communists in the labor movement furnished what seemed to be proof from the enemy's own camp.

In Democratic campaign headquarters here, there was a sense of helplessness as, increasingly, the word "Communist" became a smear word to be hurled at liberals and middle-of-the-roads along with extreme leftists. One of the most effective shots in this propaganda warfare came from what was apparently a non-political source.

Speaking before the American Legion convention in San Francisco on September 30, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, let loose a resounding blast against Communists in the United States. He said more or less directly that they were at work at every level and in every organization. Hoover's charges were repeated over and over again throughout the campaign.

IT WAS FIRST reported to Democratic headquarters here that Hoover had said there were thousands of Communists in the Government in Washington. This aroused the ire of Chairman Robert Hannegan, who promptly called Attorney General Tom C. Clark to ask how it happened that Hoover was making a speech with such obvious political implications.

This has long been a point of sensitivity in the Department of Justice. Often in the past, it has

seemed to be Hoover rather than the Attorney General who was making policy for the department. Clark, who would hardly be described as the strongest Attorney General in American history, promised to look into the Hoover speech.

Hoover, it developed, had not made the statement that there were Communists in the Government. But according to the FBI

director, they are everywhere else—in "some newspapers, magazines, books, radio and the screen... some churches, schools, colleges and even fraternal orders..."

"Their propaganda," said Hoover, "skillfully designed and adroitly executed, has been projected into practically every phase of our national life. The fact that the Communist Party in the United States claims some 100,000 members has lulled many Americans into a feeling of false complacency. I would not be concerned if we were dealing with only 100,000 Communists."

"The Communists themselves boast that for every party member there are 10 others ready to do the party's work. These include their satellites, their fellow-travelers and their so-called progressive and phony liberal allies. They have maneuvered themselves into positions where a few Communists control the destinies of hundreds who are either willing to be led or have been duped into obeying the dictates of others."

This could be the prelude for the kind of red hunt that took place after World War I. The A. Mitchell Palmer witch-hunt of that earlier day was a broad sweep that caught up not only Communists and radicals but honest liberals who believed in defending traditional American liberties.

HOOVER will have no trouble in getting all the money he wants from Congress. That is one place where Republican economy will not be felt. The FBI chief has always been more popular with the Republicans than with the Democrats.

appropriation

Representative J. Parnell Thomas, the new chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, is planning extensive investigation of activities to be linked with public hearings that are expected to produce sensational headlines. The trouble with this committee in the past has been that it used a shotgun technique. Little people on the political fringe have been hit, some of them innocent, some of them not so innocent. But the committee has never demonstrated any ability to get at the vital Communist connections in the labor movement.

To do the last would take skill, persistence and a realistic knowledge of where communism begins and ends. It would not be so productive, immediately at least, of sensational headlines and stormy hearings. The danger is that mounting public resentment against strikes and strikers will furnish the fuel for a witch-burning that could do great harm to our democracy.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓

Miss Gandy ✓

File re Childs
395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/98 BY 6224 JMK/BCE/TB

this usual leftist slant!

RECORDED

INDEXED

194-35425-28

29 DEC 11 1946

DEC 2 1946

WASHINGTON POST

Page 9

58 DEC 13 1946

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
SUBJECT: CINRAD

DATE: December 26, 1946

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Supplementing my teletype to the Bureau dated December 26, 1946, concerning an inquiry received from FLOYD COATES, Acting Security Chief, MED, I am attaching hereto the syndicated article of MARQUIS CHILDS which appeared in the December 26, 1946, issue of the "San Francisco News."

ENCLOSURE

HVE:mhr

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/98 BY 224/100/10

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-82221-38X

94-35425-2X3

RECORDED

F B I
FEB 14 1947

ENCLOSURE
with original
ER

50 FEB 17 1947

Mr. Ladd

December 27, 1946

V. P. Keay

Atomic Energy Act

Reference is made to the attached teletype from the San Francisco Office which reflects that the Acting Security Chief of the local Manhattan Engineer District had confidentially advised that instructions had been received from the MED Washington Headquarters that after January 15, 1947, no interim clearances would be given for employment on the Atomic Project. He stated that applications and fingerprints are to be submitted to Washington for referral to the Bureau for investigation and the final clearance would be given after approximately a 21-day period. The MED officer stated that an appeal from this ruling was to be made by the University of California on the basis that the condition of the California labor market prohibits a 21-day delay in hiring employees. The San Francisco Office also pointed out that in a syndicated article by Marquis Childs which appeared in the San Francisco News on December 26, 1946, it is stated that the FBI slows the hunt for staff members for the Commission and a great deal of irrelevant information is being reported by the Bureau.

The article by Childs appeared in this morning's Washington Post and it concerns the many urgent problems confronting the new Atomic Energy Commission. It states that one of their problems is the hiring of a staff and this has been greatly complicated by the microscopic investigations which the FBI conducts for the Commission on each individual considered for employment by the new AEC. Childs says that while this type of investigation may be essential, "it does tend to dredge up a great deal of irrelevant information." Childs goes on to say that the members of the Commission "are having their own records combed over by the FBI." According to Childs, one of the Commissioners was amused to find in his dossier (presumably the FBI's) that in 1926 he had written an article for the "Outlook", a respectable and rather solemn journal of opinion which is now defunct. According to Childs, "This kind of scrutiny tends to weed out anyone who has ever done any bold thinking." This particularly applies in a search for a General Manager because Childs says, "If he has this element of idealism, then it is more than likely that he has expressed himself on the progressive side of one issue or another. Consequently he comes under the FBI microscope."

DETAILS:

RECORDED
EX - 33

The Childs Article 41 JAN 28 1947

The Bureau has never investigated any of the members of the Atomic Energy Commission and is not at present investigating them. The only action ever taken by the Bureau was submission of summaries from our files to the

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

395,492 INITIALS ON ORIGINAL
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/98 BY SP4/BCE/TB

30 FEB 13 1947

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-82221-45

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

White House on the request of Dr. John R. Steelman on four of the Commission members, namely, Lilienthal, Bacher, Pike, and Strauss. It was plainly stated in each of the White House memoranda that no investigation had ever been conducted by the Bureau concerning these individuals. In the memorandum on Lilienthal dated October 26, 1946, under the subheading "Background" (a biographical sketch), it is stated, "During that period (from 1923 to 1926), he contributed numerous articles to such publications as the 'Nation' and the 'Outlook', as well as to legal journals." It appears evident that Lilienthal saw the summary of information from our files furnished to Steelman, but it will be noted that this reference could not in any way be characterized as being furnished by the Bureau as derogatory information.

With reference to delay in hiring a staff for the AEC because of FBI investigations, this has no basis in fact whatsoever. Under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act the Commission can hire employees pending investigation by the Bureau "in cases of emergency." Under this provision, the AEC has already hired a staff in Washington and we are at present investigating them. No reports have as yet been submitted to the Commission on any employee. Therefore the Commission does not know whether our investigations will cause delay, whether they will contain a great deal of irrelevant information, or whether "thinking on the progressive side of one issue or another" will bring the applicant under the FBI microscope.

Information from MED Security Chief in San Francisco

Any protest by the University of California regarding delay in hiring new employees, of course, is entirely an administrative problem for the Commission. In view of the Congressional requirement, we thoroughly investigate all employees, the Bureau has no other recourse than to take the necessary time for the investigation. The Act does provide, as pointed out above, that the Commission can hire its own employees under the emergency clause pending investigation. The Act does not say anything about employees of contractors in this respect. This evidently was a Congressional oversight, but it is known that the representatives of the Commission have been considering this problem. Colonel Banks of the Washington liaison office of MED advised confidentially that the Commission had received a number of protests from contractors regarding the delay that would result with reference to hiring employees. He stated he was merely passing this on as a matter of information as it was a problem for the Commission and not for the Bureau.

The Manhattan Engineer District has advised that they have instructed all their field offices to forward application forms and copy of fingerprints to Washington beginning January 13, 1947, in order that all such applications may be referred to the Bureau for investigation. It is expected by January 13, 1947, that the Security Division of the Manhattan Engineer District will be taken over by the Atomic Energy Commission although at present it has been named by the Atomic Energy Commission to act for them as such.

ACTION:

None. This is being submitted for your information.

Attachment

VPK:mrl

Suite 426 - 111 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California
December 30, 1946

REGISTERED AIRMAIL

RE: CINRAD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated December 26, 1946, transmitting a syndicated article entitled "Atom Control," written by MARQUIS CHILDS, datelined Washington, December 26.

It is noted that this article (1) accuses the FBI of hindering, by microscopic investigation, the hiring of a staff by the Atomic Energy Commission, (2) specifically states that the FBI investigation has precluded hiring of a general manager, (3) accuses the FBI of weeding out anyone who has done any bold or progressive thinking, (4) highly praises DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

As you are aware, Confidential Informant [] has in the past furnished some information concerning the activities of DAVID E. LILIENTHAL and other members of the Atomic Energy Commission and their association with JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. I desire to point out certain information in this regard that bears some similarity to the content of the Marquis Childs article.

On October 23, 1946, OPPENHEIMER was told by LILIENTHAL that he had been appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission, that two more members were needed, and he wanted to get men on the commission who were not "way off to the left." LILIENTHAL chose W. W. WAYMACK, a friend of his, who is described as a liberal, for one position; upon the specific recommendation of OPPENHEIMER, R. F. BACHER was chosen for the other position. LILIENTHAL notified OPPENHEIMER of this choice on October 27, 1946.

On October 28, 1946, LILIENTHAL and OPPENHEIMER discussed the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, and OPPENHEIMER expressed interest in the identity of the man to be chosen as general manager.

30 FEB 17 1947

EXCERPT

94-35425-2X5
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JAN 28 1947
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Director from SAC, San Francisco

December 30, 1946

CINRAD

OPPENHEIMER twice recommended to the Commission, once to LILIENTHAL on October 26, and to R. P. BACHER on November 5, that General L. R. GROVES be immediately removed from his position as manager of the Manhattan Project.

The Technical Advisory Committee to the Commission was compiled from a list of names furnished by OPPENHEIMER to BACHER [redacted] November 24, 1946), and OPPENHEIMER asked LILIENTHAL to name him a member of the technical committee so he could keep other members from making any trouble for LILIENTHAL.

On October 28, LILIENTHAL said there was likely to be confirmation trouble on the part of Congress, but that this could be overcome by "being skillful in building up an organization such that it was a good crowd." It is pointed out that the last paragraph of the CHILDS article contains the sentence, "Eventually the Commission will assemble a capable staff." This is in substance the same as LILIENTHAL's remark.

KITTY OPPENHEIMER has recently remarked that HOOD WORTHINGTON, of Dupont Corporation, a member of the Technical Committee, at first worried J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, as it was feared he might not think like OPPENHEIMER and might be on the spy list, but that OPPENHEIMER had talked to him and they have the same ideals.

KITTY OPPENHEIMER has also mentioned the possibility that she and J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER might leave Berkeley, California, but OPPENHEIMER has said he is not sure, because he has not been offered the right spot (possibly by the Atomic Energy Commission) as yet. The position referred to as the "right spot" may refer to the position of general manager of the Atomic Development Authority.

It is realized that the foregoing is of an indefinite character, but it was believed advisable to forward this summary in that it tends to indicate that the so-called "liberal" group may be making efforts to gain control of the Atomic Development Authority and that, toward this end, they appear to be endeavoring to limit executive board members and managers to those individuals who "think as they do." It is possible that CHILDS, in composing the article previously forwarded, may have been misinformed and misled by certain of the "liberal" element.

Very truly yours,

DET/jo
100-16980HARRY M. KIRBALL
SAC

January 8, 1947

6:22PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMM
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

While discussing another matter with the Attorney General on the telephone I brought to his attention the very bad article about the Bureau written last week by Marquis Childs.

I informed him that the article quoted from a report prepared and sent by the Bureau to Capt. Clark M. Clifford at the White House on DAVID S. LILIENTHAL when Lilienthal was being considered for chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. I told him that the article further alleged that the Bureau was holding up the investigations of the atomic bomb project applicants when in reality we have not received an application from them to investigate.

I pointed out to the Attorney General that the only possible source Childs could have gotten the information from was Lilienthal and he from Clifford. I expressed my astonishment at the fact that such a thing as this should happen in the Office of the President. I further pointed out that this completely defeats the purpose of such reports. The Attorney General agreed.

I advised him that Childs had been contacted and given the facts and that he is well aware that he had been given a bum steer.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

INDEXED

37 JAN 10 1947

CG-XH

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:30
DATE 1-9-47
BY JEH

JEH:rpk

cc - Mr. Nease
Telephone Room

53 JAN 14 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/88 BY SP5/SP6/13

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
FROM : L. B. NICHOLS
SUBJECT:

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/98 BY 9224 JAK/BCE/78

DATE: Jan. 8, 1947

I called on Marquis Childs this morning. I referred to his column in the Washington Post of December 27, 1946, with reference to the Bureau's investigation of applicants for the Atomic Energy Control Commission. I told Childs in view of the inaccuracies in the column the Director desired that the facts called to his attention.

I mentioned first the allegation of the microscopic investigation and referred to Mr. Childs' assertion that the Commission "has considered a great many names and thus far in this brains and purity contest no one has met all the qualifications." I told Mr. Childs, in the first instance we have not as yet submitted any investigative reports on applicants to the Atomic Energy Commission; that we have approximately 50 investigations pending; that for practical purposes all of the applicants under investigation are already at work, and that we did not know upon what the Commission based this assertion, because, certainly, if persons were being rejected in the "brains and purity contest" they were being rejected on material furnished not by the FBI. Childs said that his statement in his column was very unfair and that he was amazed to learn we had not as yet submitted any investigative reports.

Childs then told me he had talked to two members of the Commission and that the information had come from these two members. I told him we knew he had some basis for his column as he had the reputation of being too objective to write off the cuff. I then told him that his observation regarding one of the members of the Commission was very interesting, particularly since we had not investigated any of the members of the Commission, but that last August, pursuant to a request from the White House, we had submitted a brief summary of information in our files. I referred specifically to the two-page memorandum on David Lilienthal and I exhibited the file copy of this to Childs, showing him the first paragraph which is merely a brief biographical sketch. I pointed specifically to the sentence that from 1923 to 1926 "he contributed numerous articles to such publications as The Nation and New Outlook, as well as to legal journals." Childs leaned back in his chair, and said, "You mean to say you only submitted two pages?" I told him those were the two pages which I had exhibited to him. He then laughed and said he had been given a "bum steer." I told him I knew that because he had the reputation of being careful.

I then explained our procedure in the handling of investigations of applicants. I took occasion to mention some of the unjust criticism, illustrated by the Henry Pringle article in the Saturday Evening Post. Childs stated he knew there was a lot of "squawking" but that he never paid too much attention to this. He then stated his

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only complaint and the only fault he had to find with the Bureau was that during the wartime period we expanded so rapidly that there were many Agents brought into the service who were naive and were not informed on political trends and had difficulty in evaluating information. I told Mr. Childs it was not our business to evaluate information, it was our job to report the facts, and it was the responsibility of the Atomic Energy Commission, State Department and other Government agencies to evaluate the facts. I then went into detail on the Henry Pringle article, pointing out the three illustrations he used and how he was wrong on all three; how he had stated prior to writing the article that he had been given a "bum steer" and after we conveyed the information to him, he then went ahead and made the same assertion in his article. Childs stated this was very unfair and such treatment could be expected from Pringle.

Criticism

He then stated that in 1943 he was in South America, that Jefferson Caffrey was very critical of the Bureau, stating that we had some 120-odd people in Brazil, that the pieces of information we brought in were all subject to explanation based upon maturity of judgment. I explained to him that his observation regarding Caffrey was rather interesting inasmuch as when Caffrey was designated as Ambassador to Paris one of the first things he did was to ask for the assignment of FBI Agents to his staff. Childs stated Caffrey must have changed his mind, and said he had some question regarding Caffrey's reliability. I pointed out that at no time did we have 120-odd people in Brazil, that at the peak we had in the neighborhood of 500 covering the entire South America area. I further explained that all the Ambassadors in South America had protested our withdrawal and CIG's taking over. Childs stated this was an unfortunate turn of events and that the Bureau was so far ahead of other investigative agencies, there was no comparison.

We then got into a general discussion on liberalism and the like. I told Childs that his column somewhat amazed me inasmuch as the Director probably has done more in a practical manner to uphold the cause of liberalism than anybody else in Government; that there were a lot of individuals who did a lot of talking but that the Director had been long on deeds and short on talk. I pointed out for example, if the personnel policies of the Bureau were in effect in industry there would not be the labor strikes there have been; further, that the Director has had to pay a price for his liberalism, and that what amazed me was that so many of the real liberals were not objective and did not recognize what the Bureau had done in this field. Childs stated he had not thought of it in that way and he guessed I was right.

He then stated he was with Bob Hannegan for about 4 days immediately after the election and on one occasion, after Hannegan had received a letter from Winchell plugging the Director for the Presidency in 1948, Hannegan showed him the letter and made the ob-

Walter

ervation that the Director was a thoroughly reputable and reliable person who had a terrific drawing power, but that he, Hannegan, could not believe that the Director would be seriously interested in anything like this. I told Childs that Winchell's broadcast, of course, came as a complete surprise to the Director, that the Director had no delusions, that his chief interest in life was to do a job and let the future take care of itself. I further made the point that the Director has had innumerable offers to go into private business where he could write his own ticket, but that instead it was his determination to stick to the job and turn in a performance, forgetting about personal aggrandizement, and that it could be very discouraging at times to observe a man like him sacrificing so much to do a job when a lot of small fry were constantly yapping without any basis of truth. Childs stated this was correct and was one of the penalties that a worthwhile citizen pays.

I told Childs my visit to him was off the record, that if at any time he had any questions about the Bureau we had no secrets, that we would appreciate and invite him to communicate with us and if we could not make a statement for publication, we could explain our position off the record. He stated this was fair enough.

Childs again stated that his column was unfair to the Bureau. He regretted that he acted hastily. I told him we understood the situation thoroughly and without his saying so, some of the material had come from Lilienthal and it was to be hoped that Mr. Lilienthal was better advised on the big decisions he had to make to avoid embarrassment to his Commission and the security of the country. Childs agreed that this was correct.

✓ m

LBN:RC

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Atomic Task

WITH THE beginning of the new year, the Atomic Energy Commission will officially take over control of the vast atomic energy plants built during the war, the stockpile of atomic bombs, and all of the paraphernalia of secrecy and security surrounding this most remarkable experiment in man's long history.

The five members of the new commission may well groan under the weight of their responsibility. No government body has ever assumed anything quite like this burden.

It would be different, of course, if they were beginning from scratch to direct the development of the atomic project. But they are taking over after three years of wartime development and a year and a half under peacetime operation. Inevitably that has meant, particularly during the latter period, commitments extending far into the future. The commission is paying the penalty for the long delay by Congress in passing peacetime atomic energy legislation.

One of the tasks the five men have been wrestling with in the preparatory period is hiring a staff. This has been greatly complicated by the microscopic investigation which the FBI conducts for the commission into each individual considered for employment by the new AEC. While this type of investigation with all its thoroughness may be essential, it does tend to dredge up a great deal of irrelevant information.

THE MEMBERS of the commission are having their own records combed over by the FBI. One of the atomic commissioners was amused to find included in his dossier the fact that in 1926 he had written a magazine article for the Outlook, a respectable and rather solemn journal of opinion which is now defunct.

This kind of scrutiny tends to weed out anyone who has ever done any bold thinking. The perfect employe would be an efficient robot who has never been guilty of a thought or an idea. Or, failing to find a robot, a knight of Sir Galahad's purity might just do as a substitute.

The search for a fitting candidate for general manager is proving especially difficult. Anyone fitted for such a responsible and difficult job could command \$60,000 or \$70,000 a year from private industry. The commission, under the law, can pay \$15,000 a year. That means that the individual who takes the job must have a certain component of idealism which will persuade him to perform a vital service to Government at considerable personal sacrifice.

If he has this element of idealism, then it is more than likely that he has expressed himself on the progressive side of one issue or another. Consequently he comes under the FBI microscope. The AEC has considered a great many names and thus far, in this brains and purity contest, no one has met all the qualifications.

THE CHAIRMAN of the commission, David E. Lilienthal, is the type of public servant who might fill such a position. Lilienthal was for 12 years chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority at an annual salary of \$10,000. At any moment he could have got four or five times that much from private industry, and in private industry he would not have had the continual political harassment which is too often the lot of a conscientious Government administrator.

Eventually the commission will assemble a capable staff. That is a matter of time and endless patience. More far-reaching and infinitely more complex is the task of sorting the decisions from the past that seem to commit the AEC into the distant future.

Some of these commitments seem to link us with Canada and Great Britain in certain aspects of atomic production for an indefinite period. They are surrounded with the greatest secrecy. The commission has only begun to unravel the intertwining strands, and their discoveries thus far have been rather startling.

Add to the other complications the fact that science is continually making new discoveries in the field of atomic energy. At least one such development which has come about since the first bomb was dropped is in some respects as revolutionary in its implications as the fact of atomic fission. Naturally, such discoveries create new problems.

The five men chosen by the President are well aware that their task has just begun. While the new year may not be a happy one for the new commission, it is certain to be full of surprises.

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395,492

memo to Dir
12/31/46 RAR

WASHINGTON POST

DECEMBER 27, 1946

94-35425-3X

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Atomic Task

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The five men chosen by the President are well aware that their task has just begun. While the new year may not be a happy one for the new commission, it is certain to be full of surprises.

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WASHINGTON POST
DECEMBER 27, 1946

ENCLOSURE

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT: ○

DATE: July 14, 1947

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Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Beaton ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

Marquis Childs called this morning. He stated there were two points that ^{he wanted} to check on just to be sure he was accurate, as a result of his conversation with the Director on Friday.

First of all, he wanted to know when the Comer case occurred in Baltimore. I told him the arrests were made on October 11, 1946. Secondly, he wanted to clarify in his mind the Bureau's responsibility for the security of the atomic bomb prior to January 1, 1947. I told him that, as the Director had pointed out, the Army had the exclusive responsibility for the security of the bomb and that the only time that the Bureau entered in this picture was at the request of the Army when some civilian phases developed carrying the activities outside the control of the Army in the various installations.

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Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Red Scare

THE CURRENT Red scare is being whipped up into a kind of typhoon of hysteria. As it whirls, it acquires new momentum, feeding on the perfervid rumors of the frightened, the frustrated and the insecure.

This is a strange way for the most powerful nation in the world to behave. Quite apart from the damage it may do to our own freedoms, it is in itself a threat to security.

To make proper judgments in world issues we must have objective information. We must weigh events calmly and judiciously. That cannot be done in an atmosphere of hysteria.

Here are two examples to show how the scare can work against our own interests. They may be minor, but I believe they are symptomatic of what is happening.

A lesser official in one of the Government agencies returns from eastern Europe with important information about one of Russia's satellites. He has acquired knowledge that puts the satellite country in a more favorable light. Feeling the blast of the Red scare, he asks his chief, half humorously, half seriously, "Do you think they will take me for a Communist over at the State Department when I pass this on?"

One of the keen younger men in the State Department is a liberal about whom there has never been any suspicion of Communist connections. Yet he is given a sense of insecurity and uncertainty by what is happening. He says he understands that in the State Department loyalty check they ask you whether you are in favor of the Taft-Hartley Act and tax reduction. He cannot see what two purely domestic issues have to do with loyalty to the form of Government.

THE STATE
loyalty check

... official limitations, a minimum of harm would have been done. The harm grows out of the innuendo and suspicion that come from a section of Congress and a section of the press.

WITCH-HUNTERS in and out of Congress are interested in headlines. The headlines often impede the work of the FBI, which is an efficient technical organization that necessarily works for the most part without publicity. When a congressional committee gets FBI material and then leaks out the information in the hunt for headlines, it is no help to the FBI.

ONE OF the most ominous developments in the Congress, now winding up its first session was the attempt on two or three occasions to give the FBI discretionary powers—that is to say, policy-making powers. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, does not want such powers. His duty is to carry out policy on the operational level, not to make it.

The Rees loyalty bill passed by the House has been called the greatest single thrust to undermine civil liberties in the history of our country, not even excepting war periods when civil rights were abrogated in whole or in part by military necessity. This description appears to be justified by the wide powers given to a roving loyalty review board and to the Attorney General.

If those who are promoting the Red scare persist in their sensationalism, they may in the end do more harm than could conceivably have been done by the handful of disloyal persons in the Government. They will end by sowing such suspicion and distrust that Government will be gravely handicapped. Men without honest convictions will not work under a cloud of suspicion.

The FBI has repeatedly proved its effectiveness. Congress has given the organization generous appropriations. Sensationalism, hysteria, the blare of publicity are no help to this technical organization.

There are those, of course, who profit from the Red scare. Behind the thin mask of their self-advertised patriotism is the motive of personal gain.

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EX-67

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Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

July 28, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

With reference to the Marquis Childs column, "Red Scare," which appeared in the July 25th issue of the Washington Post, he makes the statement referring to the State Department, "A three-man board passes on the recommendations made by the FBI."

I called Childs on the phone and directed his attention to this. He immediately stated this was a mistake, that it was his own error, that he knew that the FBI did not make recommendations but merely reported facts. He was exceedingly sorry and would watch for an opportunity to correct the matter. I told him our chief concern lay in the fact that the forces resisting the President's loyalty program would raise the charge of "Gestapo," that the Bureau was merely carrying out its duty, that its duty would be carried out the best way we knew how, that we knew, as he well knew, that it was a common practice, particularly of the Communists, to quote from a respected and honorable liberal writer such as himself and I would not be surprised to see his phrase quoted by the Communist press as justification for the charge that the FBI was ordering people dismissed, which would not be true. He stated he appreciated this very much, apologized profusely and stated he would make the correction. I expressed our appreciation and made it clear I was calling merely for the purpose of keeping the record straight.

Respectfully,
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L. E. Nichols

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EX-67

EX-67

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DATE 7/13/98 BY 6041 JMB/18

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____

Miss Gandy _____
[Signature]

File
[Signature]

November 18, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Jack Carley phoned from Memphis this afternoon saying he was just burned up at Marquis Childs' column and was so mad he threw it in the waste basket but he did want to be sure the Bureau knew of this latest attack.

You will recall Childs in his column this morning quotes Clifford Duerr of FCC as saying that the FBI has already furnished unsolicited information to FCC and Childs draws from this the conclusion that we are trying to influence FCC decisions.

Carley was thanked for his call and was advised that the column had been called to the Bureau's attention but Mr. Hoover certainly would appreciate his having taken the trouble to make sure we knew about it.

Respectfully,

B. Nichols

JJM:RC

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What are the facts
 re Duerr matter?

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THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

Childs - Marquis

*Pick memo Director
 11-19-47
 Cool*

November 21, 1947

Mr. Marquis Childs
The Washington Post
1337 E Street, N. W. 422 F St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Childs:

I want to furnish you with my views concerning the statement of Mr. Clifford J. Durr, of the Federal Communications Commission, quoted in your column of The Washington Post on November 18, 1947, and also concerning your observations upon Mr. Durr's statement, in the belief that you would desire to have an explanation of the Bureau's policies in matters of this kind referred to by Mr. Durr.

You will recall that you quoted Mr. Durr as stating, "Already the FBI is furnishing to the Commission unsolicited reports on individuals connected with radio and I can assure you that if you should be told the kind of things contained in many of these reports, you would dismiss the information as baseless gossip." You observed in commenting upon Mr. Durr's statement as follows: "Note the word 'unsolicited'. It indicates that the FBI initiated investigations and sought to influence FCC decisions by sending reports on certain individuals to the Commission. If this is happening, it is something Congress should know about."

First of all, let me assure you that at no time has the Bureau attempted, in any manner or degree, to influence the decisions of the Federal Communications Commission. As a matter of fact, the Bureau has no official interest whatsoever in the decisions or administrative policies of the FCC. The Bureau, however, during the course of its investigations of allegations of violations of Federal statutes, receives a considerable amount of miscellaneous information which relates to the operations of other Government agencies. It is obviously impossible for the Bureau to evaluate the significance of much of this information or its effect upon the contemporary policies and programs of those agencies. As a result, the Bureau does furnish to various Government departments such information as it receives which appears pertinent to the operations of those Government departments. In so far as is practical, the Bureau attempts to evaluate the significance of such information without attempting to make any suggestions whatsoever as to the use which should or

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Marquis Childs

should not be made of the information itself. I sincerely believe that the Bureau would be subject to justifiable criticism if it withheld information of this kind from other Government agencies or attempted to evaluate the significance of such information or attempted to indicate what action should be taken upon the information.

I believe it is the responsibility of the individual Government departments to evaluate and take appropriate action on such information as is furnished by the Bureau rather than for the Bureau to attempt to determine whether this information is or is not important or pertinent to current programs or problems of individual Government departments, with many of which the Bureau cannot even be currently acquainted.

I desire to advise you further that at no time has this Bureau "initiated investigations" which pertain to the propriety or impropriety of the Federal Communications Commission's taking action upon any matter pending before that Commission. The Bureau does not "initiate" investigations of this kind but confines its operations solely and exclusively to the discharge of those responsibilities placed upon the Bureau by Congress.

I trust that this statement of our policies will clarify for you the Bureau's position in such matters.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EAT:FA:ml

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Loyalty In A Circle

ADMINISTERING the huge European Recovery Program will take a staff of about 800 in this country and approximately the same number abroad. Even before the No. 1 and No. 2 men get organized, the drive has begun to recruit this force.



Childs

Immediately the question of clearance for loyalty comes up. Increasingly, with the spread of fear and suspicion, this becomes an obstacle in the way of quick, effective government.

As spelled out in the ERP bill, that obstacle looks particularly tough. It is a beautiful example of the lack of confidence which seems to plague Congress.

Under the loyalty provision of the bill, there is a period of grace of three months when members of the staff may go to work. This is a modification of the language put in by the House, which specified that no one could be employed at all without first undergoing a loyalty check and certification.

If that language had stayed in, the start of the program might have been delayed for weeks or months. Both in the State Department and the FBI, there was a great sense of relief when the three-month grace period was substituted.

There is still, however, a big hurdle in the loyalty provision. All employees must be investigated during the three-month grace period. They cannot be retained after that time except on the following terms:

"... UNLESS such individual has been investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State and the Administrator, and until the Secretary of State or the Administrator has certified in writing and filed copies thereof with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that after full consideration of such report he believes such individual is loyal to the United States, its Constitution and form of Government and is not now and has never been a member of any organization advocating contrary views."

The catchword in the above is "believes." Legal advisers in the State Department are of the opinion that this means the Secretary or the Administrator must personally vouch for the loyalty of each individual employee.

That appeared to be the view of members of Congress who wrote the provision into law. They wanted a personal guarantee from the top man.

Ordinarily, of course, certification of loyalty after a thorough FBI inquiry would be delegated to an administrative assistant. In the State Department this responsibility falls on John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary for Administration. But Peurifoy's legal adviser has informed him that in this instance, because of the language in the ERP Act, Secretary Marshall could not have his assistant act for him.

EVEN IF the Secretary and the Administrator should divide the task, it would put a great burden on two men who already have far too much to do. To look over several hundred FBI reports and personally vouch for that number of employees would consume the invaluable time of officers charged with top responsibility for American foreign policy.

At the same time a heavy new burden is placed on the overworked FBI. Under President Truman's loyalty order the FBI has thus far checked 1,404,162 Government employees, with nearly 400,000 still to go. The FBI must clear all employees of and applicants for work with the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Budget Bureau cut the FBI from the 50 million dollars requested by J. Edgar Hoover to about 43 millions. This means that the number of agents will be reduced by 413 on July 1. FBI employees are now working on a six-day week while other Government workers are on a regular five-day week.

Buck passing between Congress and certain Government agencies also adds to Hoover's burden. Take the factual example of agency XYZ. A committee of Congress believes that agency XYZ is harboring certain disloyal employees. Agency XYZ, reluctant to act, tells the committee that it has asked the FBI to get more information. This means putting six agents on the case, and the work load of FBI goes up.

Government efficient under this massive burden

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FBI
APR 14 1948

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: April 5, 1948

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Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Hendon ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Holmes ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

Marquis Childs called. He said that within the next few days he would like very much to do a column which would not be attributed to any one source wherein he would refer to some of the experiences in World War II which arose as the result of lack of proper coordination and in the process of this would like to point out wherein the responsibility for internal security lies. In this connection, he would like to use the two incidents that the Director related last week--namely, the incident involving the Navy reporting the possibility of two German saboteurs being landed in a submarine and then it later being developed that the Navy knew the time and place when the submarine landed without revealing this to the Bureau; and the second incident had to do with the Clog case in Mexico wherein we were pressing for prosecution and finally a Naval Admiral pointed out that they were using the same code the German submarines were using. He stated these matters would be handled in most general terms, that there would be no possibility of embarrassment to the Bureau.

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I told him that I would like first to mention these to the Director and would try to call him tomorrow. I found no objection to their being used as long as he does not use sources, and maybe some good could come from this. I also mentioned, in response to an inquiry for other incidents, the transcription of the telephone call of Dr. Moru prior to Pearl Harbor since this is a matter of public record and has been widely publicized anyway.

Approved by Todd + Tamm
 L.B.N. have rich get specific details from each from
 Sudd and was speaking from memory. H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: May 20, 1948

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

At 10:30 this morning, the secretary to Marquis Childs telephoned, stating that Mr. Childs had been furnished by the Director figures for the Bureau's appropriation for the fiscal year 1949, but had mislaid them. She said Mr. Childs wanted to know:

1. The total amount of the appropriation requested by the Bureau. She was advised it was \$50,106,000.
2. The amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget. She was advised it was \$43,900,000.
3. The amount approved by Congress. She was advised the matter was not definitely determined as yet as it was still before the Joint House and Senate Conference Committee.

These figures were verified by Mr. Gunsser of the Chief Clerk's Office.

JJM:FML

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

EX-61

194-35425-10
F B I
3 MAY 22 1948

395,492

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/13/98

BY 8224 JMK/BCE/TB

53 JUN 1 1948

395,492
envelope ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED on this
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 8224 JML/BCE/TB



94-35425-11

ENCLOSURE

RADIO STATION WCFM
2621 Virginia Avenue, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Dear Men: 9/3/48.

I have been
seriously ill this
past year ending up
with a major operation
in May. I could not give
such my strength
to his work
F. B. I. as I would have
liked - and
have done for many
years.

Martha E. Mitchell

Miss Martha E. Mitchell
200 W. 57th St.
New York 19, N.Y.



94-35425-11

395,492

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DATE 7/14/98 BY 8024 JMK/BCE/100

ENCLOSURE

FOR FREEDOM OF THE AIR

94-35425-11

WCFM

September 9, 1948

RECORDED - 83

94-35425-11

9

Miss Martha E. Mitchell
200 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Miss Mitchell:

Your communication postmarked September 4, 1948, has been received and I want to thank you for sending me the items you enclosed together with your views concerning the matter you mentioned. It has occurred to me that the enclosed material might be of some interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Don't be duped.
How to fight Communism

NOTE: As correspondent fails to set forth any specific facts on which her conclusions is based, a copy of her communication is not being forwarded to the FCC.

WN:KPH *KPH*

395,492

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DATE 7/14/98 BY 8224 JMK/BCE/TB

RECEIVED - CIVIL BOOK

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 10 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 10 9 45 AM '48

Tolson
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Gandy

WCFM

*Gentlemen: I believe this will
bear looking into - I was present*

WASHINGTON'S COOPERATIVE FM RADIO STATION

*a Communist meeting one
night & they were calling for a
Radio Station of their own and I
filed this in it* Martha E. Mitchell

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

- MARQUIS W. CHILDS, *Chairman*
WENDELL BERGE
JOHN M. CARMODY
MRS. RAYMOND CLAPPER
JUDGE JAMES A. COBB
LEON HENDERSON
SIDNEY HOLLANDER, SR.
MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
PAUL KELLOGG
WILLIAM M. LEISERSON
EDUARD C. LINDEMAN
ROBERT R. NATHAN
ADOLPH J. SABATH
JERRY VOORHIS
WILLIAM E. WARNE

OFFICERS AND STAFF

- C. EDWARD BEHRE, *President*
WALTER KRIMONT, *Vice President*
IMOGENE PUTNAM, *Secretary*
SIMON M. NEWMAN, *Treasurer*
JANE VOLCKHAUSEN, *Recording Secretary*
HELMUTH F. KERN, *General Manager*

Preferred shares are available to the public from an offering of 10,906 shares at par value of \$10 each. 492 common shares at par value of \$100 each are available only to consumer cooperatives. Underwriting discounts or commissions will not be incurred. Estimated distribution cost is 70c per unit for preferred and 18c for common stock; aggregate expense of \$7,723. Net proceeds will be used to establish, to equip, and for operating capital of WCFM. Securities of Cooperative Broadcasting Association are believed to be exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Exemption, if available, does not indicate approval or disapproval by the Commission or that the Commission has considered accuracy or completeness of statements in this communication.

Dear Friend:

I have joined with the people whose names appear on this letterhead in a committee to sponsor WCFM, a listener-owned radio station in the nation's capital. We want to enlist your aid in opening this channel for liberal thought and expression.

The consumer cooperatives of the Washington area have obtained an FCC permit for WCFM, a powerful frequency modulation station to be supported primarily by advertising but operated on a limited-dividend basis in the interest of its listeners. To launch WCFM, Washington cooperators have already raised \$86,000 toward a total capital need of about \$173,000. The establishment of such an unfettered radio station is a great challenge to liberals throughout the country. We believe you will welcome an opportunity to have a part in it. If the permit for this station should lapse, the chance for a progressive listener-owned station in this strategic city would be lost.

We urge you to read the enclosed brochure entitled "For Freedom Of The Air" and then to respond at once. A postage paid subscription form is enclosed for your convenience. Your subscription will help to realize the great objective animating this movement: It will enable us to recapture for the people themselves and in their own interest a part of the public domain--the channels of the air--now dominated by commercial interests. We count on you.

Very sincerely yours,

ENC. ATTACHED

Marquis W. Childs

MARQUIS CHILDS, Chairman

Marquis W. Childs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 8224 Jmk/BCE/18

COOPERATIVE BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

621 VIRGINIA AVE. N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Calling Washington

By Marquis Childs

Spy Jitters

DENVER.—Driving through the West, you get a powerful impression of people at work and at play. In spite of the ordeal of the war, in spite of inflation and the postwar overcrowding, you have the sense of a Nation moving forward with vigor and confidence.

Then you read the headlines in the newspapers. They convey the idea that Soviet Russia has this country by the throat; that the Nation is in deadly peril from a conspiracy into which many Americans have entered.

That idea is, in my opinion, false. To spread such an idea is to do a disservice to the country. It is to spread fear and doubt far beyond any justification.

The moving spirits of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the agitators allied with them seem never to have thought how their behavior reflects on the country itself. They behave as though Americans might actually be persuaded in large numbers that Russian communism was superior to the American system.

This is, of course, absurd. Our way of life in this country offers infinitely greater rewards, both on the material and the spiritual and intellectual side, than Russian communism. And the great mass of the American people have the common sense to know it.

I believe if Chairman J. Parnell Thomas and the other men who seem so frightened would get out into the country, away from the overheated atmosphere of Washington, they would recognize that fact. They would see America in the full tide of road building, of home building, of work, of play.

CERTAINLY what has been unfolded so far does not justify this fright. Eccentrics, visionaries, idealists with a childish love of conspiracy have gone mysterious and conspiratorial. Apparently this has satisfied some impulse that the ordinary person does not feel.

But if they have given information of any value to the Soviet Union or if they have succeeded in undermining the faith of a substantial number of Americans, then the papers that I have seen have not printed it.

It has been on the level of suspicion, accusation, rumor and hearsay.

Part of the harm it does, in my opinion, is to undermine belief in the basic American freedoms. When a man can be accused of disloyal action on the statement of a single individual, with apparently no substantiating proof, and the charge proclaimed sensationally to the world, then we are jeopardizing the fundamental guarantees on which the American system rests.

I DO NOT MEAN by this to doubt that Soviet Russia has an espionage network in this country. But the way to uncover that network is not by sensational hearings that produce sensational headlines and charges and countercharges.

There is an agency authorized by law to protect the country from treason and sabotage. That agency is the Federal Bureau of Investigation under J. Edgar Hoover. Until these lurid so-called hearings began, the FBI had a very high standing in the country. One of the incidental effects of the "investigation" is to make people wonder whether the FBI has been on the job.

A Russian espionage network in Canada was uncovered that had drawn some Canadian citizens into its toils just as some American citizens may have been perverted by communism or the agents of communism. Canada demonstrated another way to combat the threat to national security represented by the Communist spy ring in Ottawa.

A Royal Commission was appointed. The responsible and respected citizens on that commission held a long, painstaking inquiry in secret. The commission published a long, careful report and where evidence justified it, individuals were prosecuted. The names of those not guilty were not dragged into the record.

If the FBI needs greater powers, then it should be given greater powers, and a larger appropriation. Perhaps something like a Royal Commission is necessary in this country in order to carry out an inquiry thoroughly and with documentation rather than with movie cameras and headlines.

But I believe a healthy thing would be to get Chairman Thomas and his fellows out into the country. Seeing so many busy, active people, they could not long cling to the illusion that seems to motivate their fears; that is, that Americans are about to fall for communism.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

a very bad stand
G. I. R. 3
w

RECORDED - 138

INDEXED - 138

74-35425-12
F B I
52 OCT 4 1948

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1948

395,492

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 8224 JMK/BCE/TB

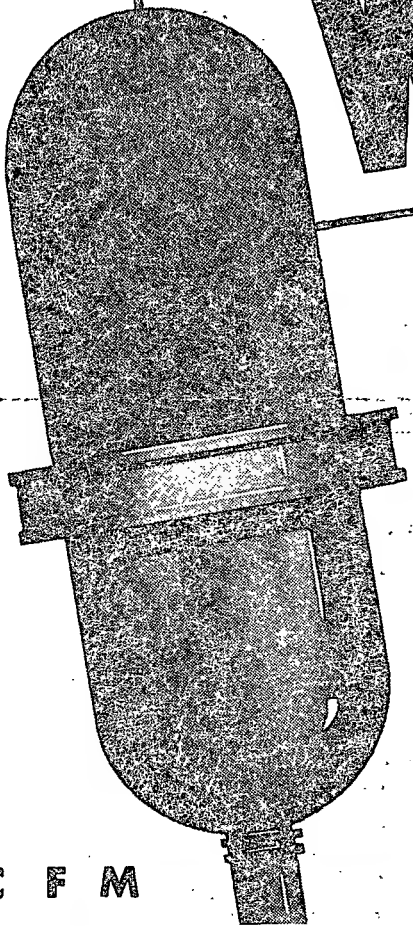
WASHINGTON POST

Page 18
Date

SEP 3 1948

60 OCT 6 - 1948

WCFM



SPOKESMAN OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM

IN THE NATION'S CAPITOL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/95 BY 9212/24/10

W C F M

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE



Marquis W. Childs Mrs. Raymond Clapper John M. Carmody
Chairman

Jerry Voorhis

Eduard C. Lindeman

Mordecai Johnson

Robert R. Nathan

THE Cooperative Broadcasting Association is presently offering to the public 13,355 shares of its preferred stock at a par value of \$10.00 per share; and 491 shares of its common stock at a par value of \$100.00 per share are being offered to consumer cooperatives. No underwriting discounts or commissions will be incurred in connection with this offering. It is estimated that the expenses to be incurred in connection with this offering will not exceed one dollar and fifty-five cents per share on the preferred stock, and eighteen cents per share on the common stock. Total estimated expenses, \$20,788.63. The net proceeds of this offering will be used for the completion and development of broadcasting station **WCFM** and for operating capital.

Because these securities are believed to be exempt from registration, they have not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; but such exemption, if available, does not indicate that the securities have been either approved or disapproved by the Commission or that the Commission has considered the accuracy or completeness of the statements in this communication.

SUBSCRIPTION

I wish to subscribe to

.....Shares (\$10.00) each Preferred Stock

97737

Total \$

of the COOPERATIVE BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

☐ check enclosed

☐ payable on
date

395492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/98 BY 3011/24/98

Name

Date and Place of Birth

Citizenship

(State whether citizen by birth or naturalization and in case of latter state the date of certificate of naturalization.
This information is required to fulfill regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.)

Occupation

Address

Signature

Article VIII of the Articles of Incorporation of the COOPERATIVE BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION:

"The amount of authorized capital of the Association shall be \$300,000 consisting of 500 shares of common stock of a par value of \$100 per share; and 25,000 shares of preferred stock of a par value of \$10 per share. The return paid upon common shares shall not exceed six per cent per annum and shall be noncumulative. The return paid upon preferred shares shall not exceed six per cent per annum and shall be cumulative. Preferred shares shall be preferred as to assets as well as income. Shares shall be non-transferable except as provided in Section 26 of the ACT."

Article I—Section 2 of the By-Laws of the COOPERATIVE BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION:

"The preferred stock shall have the rights and privileges stated in the Certificate of Incorporation (see above), and shall be entitled to dividends at the rate of six per cent per annum, cumulative if unpaid."

Section 3:

"Preferred stock shall not be issued to any individual subscriber unless such subscriber has previously submitted to the cooperative a signed statement of his citizenship in accordance with question 5 of the Federal Communications Commission's Form 319. . . ."

ENCLOSURE

21

NO POSTAGE OR ENVELOPE
REQUIRED, JUST SEAL AND MAIL

WCFM

WASHINGTON'S COOPERATIVE FM RADIO STATION

97738

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

MARQUIS W. CHILDS, *Chairman*
WENDELL BERGE
JOHN M. CARMODY
MRS. RAYMOND CLAPPER
JUDGE JAMES A. COBB
LEON HENDERSON
SIDNEY HOLLANDER, SR.
MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
PAUL KELLOGG
WILLIAM M. LEISERSON
EDUARD C. LINDEMAN
ROBERT R. NATHAN
ADOLPH J. SABATH
JERRY VOORHIS
WILLIAM E. WARNE

OFFICERS

C. EDWARD BEHRE, *President*
WALTER KRIMONT, *Vice President*
IMOGENE PUTNAM, *Secretary*
SIMON M. NEWMAN, *Treasurer*
HELMUTH F. KERN, *General Manager*

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94-35425-13
ENCLOSURE

Dear Friend:

American liberalism won its greatest victory of the postwar period on November 2nd. The people voted for more than President Truman. They voted for a forthrightly liberal political program of which he had made himself the leader and spokesman. They voted against those Congressmen who would turn the clock back and repeal the New Deal.

It is noteworthy that on October 20th the nation's first cooperatively owned radio station, WCFM, the "Spokesman of American Liberalism," broadcast its initial program from its studios located in the heart of downtown Washington. An open channel for liberal thought and expression--WCFM presents an entirely new concept in radio. It is owned and controlled by the listening public. Two thousand people throughout the nation who have subscribed \$135,000 in WCFM (6%) Preferred Stock have made this possible. Of this, \$117,000 in subscriptions were from previous offerings and \$18,000 from the present offering.

The major significance of WCFM lies in the fact that it is dedicated to the struggle for progressive social action and is owned and controlled by those who believe in the objectives of American liberalism. It means to be a pilot plant both in its fight for liberal principles and in its insistence on presenting only the best in programs. It believes that the American people want the best in radio and is determined to bring it to them.

The success of WCFM in getting this kind of station on the air has given the green light to other groups in other parts of the country. Like-minded stations are getting on the air and a liberal network with WCFM as the key station is already in the planning stage.

The future of WCFM is dependent upon the support of every liberal in this nation. We can succeed and we will succeed if only you and others do your part. Because we believe that you will want to join those of us who are working to make WCFM one of the most vital stations in the nation, we ask your support. Join us as a founder-stockholder of WCFM through your reply making use of the enclosed subscription blank. You will be a very welcome member of our common enterprise.

Sincerely yours,

Marquis W. Childs
Marquis W. Childs

895 412
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/88 BY [redacted]

1299 Ocean Ave. Apt. ()

Bklyn 30, N.Y.
December 6, 1948

F. B. I.
Washington, D.C.

97736

Gentlemen: Boro Station W.C.F.M.

May I offer these circulars
as an evidence of the kind
of nuisances the U. S. Mail
permits.

Aside from that - aren't
some of these people the
"red tinge" disclosed by the
Un-American Activities
Committee? Is this another
way for 194-35475-13
pay for the 80 DEC 16 1948
privilege of
being indoctrinated against
their own democracy?

Can you do something
about this type of "legalized"
infiltration? Respectfully
Sophie Shinko
Sophie Shinko

Margaret O'Connell

EX-109
3-2-48
EX-109

rmc
ack. 12-9-48
PAH

RECORDED - 80
94-35425-13

97735

December 9, 1948

EX-109

Miss Sophie Shinko
Apartment 5D
1299 Ocean Avenue
Brooklyn 30, New York

Dear Miss Shinko:

Your letter of December 6, 1948, with enclosures, has been received and I appreciate the interest which prompted your calling this material to my attention. Your views have been noted and the thought occurred that you might be interested in reading the enclosed literature.

Sincerely yours,

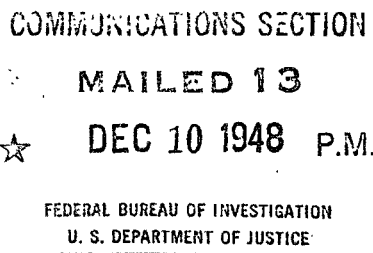
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Director's Testimony before House Committee.
How To Fight Communism.

PHL:mcq

net



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 8201 [signature]

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Disclosure Of FBI Documents

IN THE SNARL of rumors rising like a black cloud out of the mass of FBI documents tossed into the espionage trial of Judith Coplon certain essential facts have been ignored or lost sight of. Here, from an authoritative source, is an account of what led up to the disclosures so deeply disturbing to almost everyone involved and especially to those who were given a new smearing in the headlines.



Childs

This account points up the contrast with the conduct of the Alger Hiss trial in New York. It underscores the vital role of the trial judge in these difficult cases.

GOVERNMENT lawyers handling the Coplon case came to Attorney General Tom Clark after Archibald Palmer, counsel for the defense, had made his demand that all FBI documents be put into evidence. It was apparent that Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves might accede to this request.

Clark felt that he should read over the voluminous FBI file. The file is the FBI's raw material, containing all possible information, including hearsay and gossip, that the agents can put together on a case. The reports in the Coplon case were hundreds of pages in length.

The weekend on which he undertook to read the reports was for Clark a particularly crowded one. He had agreed to take part in a Celebrities Golf tournament for a charity and he had two other engagements that he felt could not be broken.

Except when he was actually filling these engagements Clark spent virtually every hour of the weekend going over the FBI reports. It was obvious that most of the material they contained was entirely irrelevant to the trial of Miss Coplon.

With Government counsel the Attorney General then proceeded to work out what he thought was the proper and effective procedure to keep from the public the irrelevant raw material contained in the FBI's confidential files. The first move was to ask Judge Reeves to keep out the reports entirely as irrelevant.

If this failed, the second line of strategy was to ask the judge

to admit only those portions of the reports that might, in the judge's opinion, be immediately relevant to the trial. The Government's charge is that Miss Coplon copied onto data slips, alleged to have been found in her handbag, a sentence or two from various FBI reports that she thought would be of special interest to the Russians.

These dealt for the most part with persons suspected of furnishing information to Soviet agents. Thus only one sentence had been copied out of the voluminous report that furnished so many irrelevant headlines about Hollywood film stars.

After Judge Reeves ruled in favor of the defense, he was then asked to allow in evidence only the few relevant passages from the reports. In order to make such a ruling the judge would have to pass on what was relevant and what irrelevant and that would have meant reading those voluminous documents.

This the judge declined to do. Perhaps it was too much to ask of any judge. Judge Reeves is nearly 76 years old. He has been on the Federal bench for 26 years.

The harassing, difficult trial would inevitably put a severe strain on a man of Judge Reeves' years. The law provides that Federal judges may retire on full salary at the age of 70 after 10 years of service.

WHILE THE ISSUE as put up to him was less taxing, Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman in the Hiss trial met it in a different way. He declined to permit defense counsel to subpoena FBI records that were not directly relevant to the case.

This would seem to be the only sensible procedure. That J. Edgar Hoover should be exercised at publication of the voluminous and unscreened material assembled by his agents is not surprising. So much of the material was unsubstantiated gossip, rumor and hearsay. It is Hoover's contention that any Government official using the material would screen out the gossip.

The press has something to answer for in this connection, it seems to me. The raw material of the FBI reports was translated into sensational headlines with little indication for the guidance of the reader that these were not conclusions reached by the FBI but merely the stuff to be ground through the security mill. More responsibility all around would be help-

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Elegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

G.I.R. 4

A very objective article.

H.

RECORDED - 127

194-35425-24

RECORDED

AUG 1 1949

395 492
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY SP2/MLP/10

62 AUG 31 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: March 21, 1950

Tolson _____

Ladd _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Nichols W

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

marquis Childs

W. J. Ladd

on Friday

I called Mark Childs and told him that we had called him on previous occasions when he had had something in his column that we didn't like and now we wanted to call him to say thanks for the fine job he did in setting forth the Bureau's position on the National Science Foundation. He seemed to be very pleased with the call. I made it clear to him that I was doing so at the Director's request. In this connection, he stated he had not seen the Director for a long time and he would like very much to drop by and see the Director some time at his convenience. I would like to suggest the Director see Childs some time when it is convenient.

I also told Childs for his strictly personal and confidential information that the Civil Service Commission had recently referred information to the Bureau indicating that his daughter was under investigation and that the Bureau had been advised of her statement of belonging to the American Youth for Democracy for a short period of time; that we wanted him to know this has been returned to the Commission with advice that in the absence of disloyal information the Bureau would not take any action. He stated he appreciated very much being advised of this and he would not forget our thoughtfulness.

cc: Mr. Ladd

LBN:hmc

50 APR 3 1950

RECORDED - 143

INDEXED - 143

EX-9

MAR 23 1950

let me know.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

395,492

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 823 JSM/PAJ/10

March 31, 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: DONALD SURINE

395 492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 8224 Jmk/bce/TB

Marquis Childs called and stated that first of all he wished that I would convey his congratulations to the Director for his splendid presentation on Monday and the splendid stand that he took. Childs stated he had heard nothing but uniform commendation of the Director for the clarity and forcefulness of his statement. Childs stated that he, Childs, took a great deal of pleasure in the fact that he scooped the Director on one point. Namely, ~~the alliteration to the comparison of FBI reports and a newspaper reporter's notes.~~ Childs stated that he would like to suggest that every time the Director has to discuss the subject either formally or informally that he bring this comparison into consideration; that it will certainly cause the press to slow up on criticism and to take the contrary view and he thinks that 98% of the difficulties that grew out of the Coplon case was the irresponsibility of the press in reporting the contents of our reports. You will recall that he so stated this in his column at the time. He then stated that he had been told upon the Hill that Senator McCarthy had a chap by the name of Surine working for him, and that Surine was a former FBI Agent.

I told him that this was correct; that Surine left our service some time ago; that we, of course, had no control over him and nothing to do with his present work, and that we frankly could not say whether he was or was not working for McCarthy although we had heard this.

RECORDED 68

Respectfully,

LBN:dmh

L. B. Nichols

APR 20 1950

34
PERS. FILES

FBI As A Cure-All

By Marquis Childs

Unwanted Jobs Handicap Security

ONE OF the agencies most heavily burdened by the present crisis is the Federal Bureau of Investigation. To the harassed men who run the FBI it sometimes seems that they are called upon to investigate everybody and everything.



Childs

New loyalty laws, such as the law requiring that all science students receiving Federal aid be investigated regardless of whether their work is secret or nonsecret, constantly pile up the work. Most disturbing is the growing tendency to try to push on to the FBI responsibility for local law enforcement.

The Department of Justice is under pressure from some members of Congress to make a drastic change in procedure. A memorandum to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath signed by several members of the House recommends that United States district attorneys be permitted to call on the FBI for assistance when local law enforcement officers are unable to cope with a local crime situation.

While the district attorney's request would have to be approved by the Attorney General, this would be no real safeguard. Inevitably there would be political pressure behind the local United States attorney's request and it would be impossible to say no.

The tendency would be to pass the buck to the FBI. It would be the perfect out for the mayor where city law enforcement had broken down. If the FBI failed in a cleanup, the mayor and his police force would feel they were absolved for their failure. And the graft and corruption, which are so often at the bottom of the failure to enforce local laws, could go merrily on.

J. EDGAR HOOVER is strongly opposed to such a change, which would require a congressional amendment to the law that now governs the operations of the FBI. Attorney General McGrath is also opposed to the change. He points out that it would make the FBI a national police force reaching into every corner of American life. This is what critics of the FBI accuse the agency of seeking to become.

Curiously enough those inclined to talk most loudly about statism and big government are ready and even eager to put new burdens on the FBI. They do not seem to realize that this is a confession of the breakdown of local authority and responsibility. If it is an admission that a centralized government with a Federal police force is essential to maintain ordinary order and decency.

At present the FBI functions only in connection with violations of Federal law and on recommendation of the Attorney General. Even with this limitation the scope of the job has increased amazingly in recent years. Hoover's critics have sometimes represented him as reaching out for these added powers.

Actually in most instances the contrary is true. As the work load is piled on the FBI, it becomes more difficult to focus on the vital task—to maintain the internal security of the United States.

Today this is a formidable responsibility. Internal sabotage in the event of war is one of the main objectives of communism. In 1940 when Russia and

Nazi Germany were united in a friendship pact, Communists actively sabotaged plane production in American plants because the planes were intended for the defense of Britain and France.

The FBI must today be unceasingly alert to avert the kind of Pearl Harbor which would consist of the sabotage of vital defense plants and transportation centers.

THIS must be done within the framework of the civil rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. In recent years it has seemed to me that Hoover and the FBI have tried to stay strictly within that framework. There has been criticism in some cases such as was noted by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the arrest of Judith Coplon and the Russian agent to whom she is charged with giving secret documents. And there is the unhappy business of wire tapping which must seem to most Americans an invasion of privacy with overtones of the police state.

But repeatedly Hoover has made it clear that he does not want the kind of extracurricular powers Congress has from time to time tried to saddle him with. Thus he firmly rejected the insistent demand that the FBI make a final evaluation of the loyalty of individuals investigated. As Hoover pointed out, that would be a wholly improper function for an investigative agency no matter what its qualifications or record.

This, it seems to me, is the best answer to critics such as Max Lowenthal whose recently published book, *The Federal Bureau of Investigation*, is a compendium of the charges made against the FBI since its founding. The Communist *Daily Worker* hailed the Lowenthal book as proof of "an American gestapo."

No institution in America is above criticism and most of our institutions of Government come in for a lot of unfair criticism. But so long as the FBI maintains the record it has, there need be no fear of criticism. The place it has built for itself may be almost too high as witness the efforts to bring it in as the magic cure-all for every local crime situation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 62340MR/BAE/IB

395492

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *mn*
 FROM : Mr. *mn*
 SUBJECT: MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS *395,492*

DATE: December 29, 1950

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 Tolson _____
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DATE *7/14/98* BY *8224 JNK/BCE/TB*

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide a brief background on Childs with particular reference to contacts with and attitude toward the Bureau.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Marquis William Childs - Summary

Childs was born at Clinton, Iowa, March 17, 1903. His education includes an A.B. Degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1923 and an A.M. Degree from the University of Iowa in 1925 and an Honorary LL.D Degree from Upsala College in 1943. He married Lue Prentiss August 26, 1926, and has two children, Henry Prentiss and Malissa Marquis Childs. Childs was with the United Press in 1923 and in 1925-26. He was with the St. Louis Post Dispatch from 1926 to 1944, and since February, 1944, he has been a columnist for the United Features Syndicate. He is the author of several nonfiction books relating to his profession of writing and is a member of the Washington Press, Gridiron and Cosmos Clubs. His home is at 501 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland. (Who Who's in America 1950-51)

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES:

In the past Childs has been associated, either by sponsorship or by monetary contributions, with several groups which are now considered to have been of a subversive character. They include the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, United American Spanish Aid Committee, Washington Committee for Democratic Action and American Writers Congress. In connection with his profession as a newspaper man, of course, he has been in contact with various persons of interest to the FBI such as Oscar Lange, then a professor at the University of Chicago and later Ambassador from Poland to the United States under the Polish Communist satellite administration. No indication as to subversive activity on Childs' part appears in connection with these associations. Mrs. *ed* Marquis Childs was active in the Washington League of Women Shoppers, an alleged Communist front organization. (94-35425-1X1, 118-5854-28)

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Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

December 29, 1950

It is noted that Childs was chairman of a national campaign committee to obtain finances for "the nation's first cooperatively owned radio station, WCFM, 'The Spokesman of American Liberalism.'" (94-35425-13)

It is noted that information of unknown reliability was received in July, 1949, that Childs had formerly been "very chummy" with Max Lowenthal. (121-19441-54)

It is further noted that Morris Ernst on June 29, 1950, told you confidentially that he had seen Marquis Childs the day before and that Childs had told him that he had just read the galley proofs of the book by Lowenthal on the FBI. (62-25733-49)

RELATIONS WITH FBI:

Childs' column, which appears locally in the Washington Post, has mentioned the FBI on a number of occasions and while generally in a favorable way, at times he has been "off base" and on some occasions his misapprehensions and inaccuracies have been called to his attention. So far as the file reflects he has accepted protest from the Bureau very reasonably and has been apologetic when it was demonstrated to him that he was in error.

In March, 1946, you called Mr. Tolson's attention to Childs' column entitled "Communist Tactics in France" and commented that this was the first column by Childs that you could recall wherein he was critical of Communists.

In November, 1946, Childs' secretary contacted the Bureau for a copy of the Director's San Francisco speech before The American Legion. He referred to this speech in his column of December 2, 1946, commenting that the statement had erroneously been attributed to the Director that there were thousands of Communists in the Government but that the text of his speech reflected that the Director had not made such a statement. He said, however, that the Director's speech "could be the prelude for the kind of red hunting that took place after World War I." The Director commented, "His usual leftist slant."

On January 8, 1947, you had occasion to call Childs personally with reference to his column of December 27, 1946.

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

December 29, 1950

You took exception to his allegations of "microscopic investigation" of applicants for the Atomic Energy Commission and the inference in his column that FBI investigations were hampering the Commission in securing adequate personnel. When the facts were pointed out to him Childs said that the statements in his column were very unfair and stated that he had been given a "bum steer."

The file indicates that Childs conversed with the Director in July, 1947, regarding responsibility for the security of the atomic bomb and subsequently called you to verify certain information.

In his column on July 25, 1947, with regard to the State Department's loyalty check, Childs commented that a three man board passes on recommendations made by the FBI. You phoned Childs in this regard and called his attention to the error, since the FBI makes no recommendation, and he apologized profusely. It is noted that in this same column he made a number of favorable references to the FBI as "an efficient technical organization that necessarily works for the most part without publicity" and commented that the FBI has repeatedly proved its effectiveness. He also commented that the Director does not want discretionary policy-making powers but wants to restrict the activities of the FBI to the operational level.

Childs' column of November 18, 1947, commented upon the speech by Clifford Durr of the Federal Communications Commission wherein Durr took the Bureau to task for furnishing unsolicited security information to the Federal Communications Commission. A lengthy letter was written him over the Director's signature on November 21, 1947, pointing out the lack of foundation for the implications drawn by Durr. Subsequently, in his column of December 13, 1947, Childs quoted the Director's letter at length and commented that the Director's position seemed reasonable to him. Childs wrote a letter to the Director calling his attention to this column.

In his column of April 14, 1948, Childs commented upon the "heavy new burden" being placed on the "overworked FBI" by the European Recovery Program. He commented on the Budget Bureau's

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

December 29, 1950

cut of the FBI's appropriation from the 50,000,000 dollars requested to about 43,000,000 millions. He also commented that "buck passing" by the Congress and certain Government agencies also added to the FBI's burden because of the various security investigations which are called for.

In his column of September 3, 1948, Childs commented on the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, criticizing J. Parnell Thomas and other members for their hysterical attitude. He commented that the FBI is the agency authorized by law to protect the country from treason and sabotage and that the committee hearings might make people wonder whether the FBI has been on the job. Childs stated "that if the FBI needs greater powers then it should be given greater powers and a larger appropriation." He added, however, that perhaps a group such as the Canadian Royal Commission hearing spy charges in Canada should be set up in this country to carry out inquiries "thoroughly and with documentation rather than movie cameras and headlines." It is noted that the Director commented with regard to the column as a whole "A very bad slant."

On March 17, 1950, it is noted that you called Childs and told him that we had contacted him on previous occasions when he had something in his column that we did not like and now we wanted to call him to thank him for the fine job he did in setting forth the Bureau's position on the National Science Foundation. Childs was very appreciative and remarked that he would like very much to drop by and see the Director sometime at his convenience. The Director noted "If he drops by anytime let me know."

At the time of your call on March 17, 1950, it is noted that you also told Childs for his strictly confidential information that the Civil Service Commission had recently referred his daughter to the FBI for investigation because of her admission that she had belonged to the American Youth for Democracy for a short period. You told him that you wanted him to know that this had been returned to the Commission with advice that in the absence of disloyal information the Bureau would not

Memorandum to Mr. Nichols

December 29, 1950

take any action. It is noted that Miss Childs had resigned from the AYD when she learned of its Communist domination. Childs stated that he appreciated the advice and would not forget our thoughtfulness.

In his column of March 24, 1950, Childs commented on the demand that FBI files be opened to Congressional investigation committees and stated that the efficient functioning of the FBI would be impaired. He said that the Senate committee, involved should call on the Director for his opinion on opening the files and there would be little doubt as to what that opinion would be. In this column Childs compared the raw material of the FBI files to a newspaper reporter's notes. The Director remarked "Very well stated."

On March 31, 1950, Childs called you stating that he wished you would convey his congratulations to the Director for his "splendid presentation" on March 27, 1950. He stated that he, Childs, took a great deal of pleasure in the fact that he "scooped" the Director on one point, namely, the analogy of FBI reports and a newspaper reporter's notes. He suggested that the Director use this comparison as much as possible since it would certainly cause the press to slow up on criticism. He stated that he thought 98 per cent of the difficulties that grew out of the Coplon case resulted from the irresponsibility of the press in reporting the contents of the FBI reports. (94-35425, 121-22145, 121-23278-65, 62-40185-1127)

It is further noted that a letter over the Director's signature was sent Mr. Childs December 20, 1950, thanking him for an accurate summarization, in his column of that date, of the FBI's situation with regard to the tendency to throw unwarranted burdens on the FBI with particular reference to attempts "to push onto the FBI responsibility for local law enforcement." This column was favorable to the FBI and made reference to the Director's insistence that the FBI not be called upon to make evaluations in loyalty cases. He stated that the Bureau's record is the best answer to critics such as Max Lowenthal.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: January 11, 1951

395,492

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/14/98 BY SP4 JMK/BCE/16

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

The Director saw Marquis Childs at 4:00 on the afternoon of January 10, 1951.

Childs pointed out that he was genuinely sympathetic to problems of the Bureau in that it appears that there is a deliberate effort to unload additional work on the Bureau. He was thinking of enlarging the column which he recently wrote into a magazine article if the Director thought this would serve any purpose. The Director indicated that it would.

In the course of the conversation the Director pointed out the increase of case load of investigating matters from July to December. The Director pointed out that basically 40% of our work was handling applicant investigations pursuant to an Act of Congress. We were glad to do this job when it was first given to us as it was not too much of a burden but now had reached such proportions that we could not longer keep it up.

Childs pointed out that what he had in mind in going into all this was to develop an article under the sensational heading "How To Ruin Or Wreck the FBI."

The Director further pointed out that this type of investigation could be handled just as well by some other Agency, such as the Civil Service Commission, and we should get out of it.

In the course of the conversation the Director further discussed in some detail the forcing of the FBI into local situations and gave Childs copies of Judge Davis' letter.

The Director also discussed some popular misconceptions entertained by the public concerning the FBI and mentioned particularly the public view of sabotage pointing out that the FBI has the responsibility of apprehending saboteurs once the sabotage has been committed. In World War II the Bureau pioneered in the field of plant protection but this was taken away from us early and so far little, if anything, has been done by the Munitions Board, who has the responsibility, other than to get out a Manual, make assignments and survey plants on the part of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Director suggested to Childs that he explore this field himself.

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Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols

January 11, 1951

The Director further pointed out that a lot of people think that should war come we will immediately round up all the Communists and we cannot do this properly or without a directive from the Attorney General.

He further pointed out the necessity for constant alertness on Communists and their activities in going underground and discussed security measures.

The Director also discussed the problems of the Bureau in meeting technicalities of the law mentioning the law, arrest and confused situation in so far as wire tapping was concerned.

V. ✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: January 24, 1951

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☐

Clegg ☐

Glavin ☐

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☐

Tracy ☐

Harbo ☐

Belmont ☐

Mohr ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Nease ☐

Gandy ☐

Marquis Childs called late on Tuesday and told me he was calling from a pay phone and wondered if we would do him a favor. He stated that he has been discussing certain matters pertaining to the military over his telephone and the information has gotten back to the military of things he has said which have been said only over the telephone in his office. He was wondering if we could have one of our technicians check his lines.

I told him that this presented some problems but that before saying no I would like to make a couple of checks myself as to what would be involved.

On the one hand Childs would appreciate it if we did make a check. My personal feeling is that we should not make the check because Childs' office is right across the hall from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. If, by chance, an Agent were identified, the Post-Dispatch would start screaming. It would be my suggestion to tell Childs frankly what the problem involved is and offer to talk to one of our contacts in the Telephone Company for Childs in order that the Telephone Company might make the check. I think we could obtain the same benefits.

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JAN 29 1951

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/19/98 BY 822 JMK/BCE/10

51 FEB 2 1951

WASHINGTON CALLING

MARQUIS CHILDS

1422 F STREET, N.W.

ROOM 201

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

February 22, 1951.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I deeply appreciated your letter of February sixteenth concerning my column "Vigilantes On Communism." So many letters come in that are highly emotional and critical that it is very rewarding to have one from an expert like yourself who realizes that I do put a great deal of time and effort into getting at the facts of a problem.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Marquis Childs

Marquis Childs

MC/mr

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55 MAR 9 1951

February 16, 1951

Mr. Marquis W. Childs
Kellogg Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Childs:

I read with considerable interest your editorial, "Vigilantes On Communism" which appeared in today's issue of the Washington Post.

Your comments are indeed worthy of real study by everyone interested in combating the menace which communism presents to our democratic form of Government. The analysis you set forth evidences a real knowledge of the problem now confronting us.

As you know, of course, it is not within my province to comment on matters of a legislative nature. I do think, however, you made an excellent point when you stated that we must avoid vigilantism and confusion.

It is our sincere hope that the efforts of all of us in the FBI will always merit your favorable comment.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 17, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

Enclosed is a copy of an editorial entitled "Vigilantes on Communism" by Marquis Childs which appeared in yesterday's edition of The Washington Post.

In view of the observations set forth, I thought you would be interested in having it.

Enclosure

NOTE: A letter was forwarded to Marquis Childs on 2-16-51. In accordance with instructions of the Director copies of the editorial will be forwarded to each Special Agent in Charge.

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Vigilantes On Communism

By Marquis Childs
Handicapping The FBI!

ABOUT 150 cities and towns throughout the country have adopted ordinances which are in effect little McCarran Acts intended to purge the community of Communists and communism. As some preliminary tests have shown, they virtually all violate the Constitution of the United States since they deny to American citizens fundamental guarantees in the Bill of Rights.

Similarly, the Governors of several States have lately set out on their own anti-Communist pursuits. They have in several instances gone so far as to demand that the Federal Bureau of Investigation turn over the lists of known Communists in their respective States so they can go to work to eliminate them.

This may come out of the noblest patriotic motives or it just possibly could be tinged with politics. Whether these efforts have had any perceptible effect in checking the Communist conspiracy is doubtful. But there is one place they have caused real concern and that is in the FBI.

To turn over lists of known Communists to Governors and local law enforcement agencies is equivalent to making the lists public. This would be likely to lead to vigilanteism which would in turn spread disunity and feed the atmosphere of suspicion and distrust at the very time when it is most important to close ranks for a common goal.

BUT another consequence of the local get-the-Communists drive is of almost equal concern to the FBI. That is that amateur efforts get in the way of the carefully worked out system of checks and counterchecks through which the FBI, on a Nation-wide basis, keeps accurate tab on the innermost activities of the Communist Party.

This is the kind of job that cannot be undertaken overnight by well-meaning volunteers. It involves a long background of knowledge and experience and the building up of sources of information in the inner circle of communism. The FBI's undercover agents often risk their lives to be able to sit among the top conspirators and thereby discover, long before the rank and file, the latest twist of the Communist line.

of the Governors most determined to get into the business of chasing Communists is Val Peterson of Nebraska. He touched off a local controversy by asserting the right to run down Nebraska Communists and drive them out of any jobs they might hold in industry.

In testimony a year ago Hoover listed the estimated number of Communists in each State. He put the figure for Nebraska at 57 and it is believed to have gone down since then.

That would hardly seem to be a menace to such a rock-ribbed Republican part of the world. For neighboring Iowa, where Gov. William S. Beardsley has shown a similar interest in running Iowa's Communists to earth, the figure was 54.

In still another State the Governor sent the head of the State police to FBI headquarters in the capital with a demand for the FBI's list of Communists. The State head of the FBI explained he was not permitted to give the list to anyone. The police chief replied apologetically that he knew that but he had to carry out the orders he was given.

HERE is how the FBI system of check and countercheck works. An undercover agent at the top gets word of an important change in Communist policy. He reports this to FBI headquarters in Washington. Then top agents throughout the country are informed about it. When a report comes in that a party member in Nebraska or Iowa or Indiana has either in word or deed followed the new turning, it is clear that this is a Nation-wide directive.

If war with the Soviet Union were to come day after tomorrow, Hoover would be ready to meet the threat to internal security. The orders are drawn which would put dangerous Communists and their allies in at least temporary confinement. The total to be arrested under national emergency powers is, by present estimate, just under 14,000.

There are Americans who suspect the FBI of wanting to usurp police state methods in spite of Hoover's repeated refusal to take powers that some in Congress have wanted to give him. But the nightmare of a police state, with overtones of vigilanteism, can come if an open season on Communists is voted by local authorities, with communism defined as any belief that doesn't meet with the approval of the chief of police and the local tycoon. Someone sent me recently an ordinance adopted by a town in Indiana making it unlawful "for any per-

son, group or persons or corporations singly or collectively to promote, advocate, support, encourage, advertise, disseminate or otherwise advance either by words, signs, gestures, writings, pictures or other form of communication the political ideology known as communism."

That is the kind of shotgun statute designed to take care of anyone who whispers the name of Karl Marx, or, if he happens to be unpopular enough, the names of the four Marx Brothers. That road leads to the dead end of denial of the rights that have made a free America.

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Excellent.
1. Write Childs a letter
2. Send copy of article to A. G. & to each office.
4/17/51

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/94 BY 60262/UCB/10

Page
Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass
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FEB 13 1951
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WASHINGTON CAL

MARQUIS CHILDS
1422 F STREET, N.W.
ROOM 201

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

April 26, 1951

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Alden ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I very much appreciated
your cordial letter of April tenth
and regret that I have been so long
delayed in replying. I know you can
understand how heavy the pressure of
work has been for the past two weeks.

I realize very well how
thoroughly your Bureau fulfills its
responsibilities, in fact so well that
you are in danger of having more and more
shifted over to you.

Sincerely yours,

Marquis Childs

Marquis Childs

MC/mr

~~EXPEDITE PROCESSING~~

395,492

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/16/98 BY 8224 JAK/BCE/TB

I have just had the opportunity to read your column ~~"Atomic Spying and the FBI"~~ which appeared in today's Washington Post.

We of the FBI, of course, are doing all we can within the limits of our jurisdiction to fulfill the responsibilities imposed upon us.

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI
cc - Washington Field

ROK: mm1: 2t22 10/2/11, W 8dV

APR 11 1951

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NW 42422 DocId:34312476 Page 76

Atomic Spying And The FBI

By Marquis Childs

War Plant Protection

BEFORE at least two congressional committees in executive session, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, recently expressed himself with exceptional positiveness. He was talking about a gap in America's security system that has caused Hoover and his staff a great deal of concern.

That is the absence of any central responsibility for protecting the industrial plants and laboratories where vital secret defense work is going forward. This is almost an invitation to both sabotage and espionage, Hoover warned the committees.

Theoretically, the Munitions Board is responsible for plant protection. But as Hoover said, with an edge of scorn in his voice, what they have done is to prepare a pamphlet telling plant managers how they can take proper protective measures. Reports indicate that some have, while others have not.

The hole in the Nation's internal defenses is pointed up by the report on Soviet atomic espionage just issued by the Joint Senate - House Committee on Atomic Energy. This document, which compares in its cumulative effect with the report of the Canadian Royal Commission covering Canada's espionage ring, tells in careful detail the story of the five chief atomic betrayers—Klaus Fuchs, Bruno Pontecorvo, Allan Nunn May, David Greenglass, Harry Gold. To read these 222 closely printed pages is to get a feeling of almost physical revulsion that there could be such a betrayal of every trust, when not alone the lives of millions of human beings were at stake, but nations themselves and the survival of Western civilization.

JUST one ray of what might be called hope is discernible. The FBI and other interested agencies have reported no successful act of atomic espionage committed against the United States from mid-1946 onward. The report states:

"Not until 1947, when the present law controlling atomic energy was enacted, did the FBI become responsible for investigating project personnel. Previously the Army Manhattan Engineer District had full charge of atomic development and handled security matters exclusively through its own officials."

In Britain, of course, the espionage continued down almost to the present. Fuchs was working on top atomic secrets in England until he was arrested in 1949 on a tip furnished by the FBI. It is hardly an exaggeration, according to the report, to say that Fuchs alone has influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy, not only in the history of the United States but in the history of the world.

Strangely enough, even though his arrest was caused by information furnished by the FBI, the British were reluctant to allow FBI agents to question Fuchs after he was imprisoned. When permission was finally granted, Fuchs furnished clues that led to the uncovering of the Greenglass-Rosenberg ring in this country. Under British law, Fuchs could be given only 14 years in prison. He is being allowed to devote part of his time to scientific work, according to the report.

PONTECORVO fled behind the Iron Curtain in Russia by way of Finland only last September, taking with him his wife and three children and an unknown volume of data in a bulging briefcase. He was working with Fuchs at the Harwell atomic project in England. After Fuchs' arrest, it came to light that his name had been mentioned along with many others in a diary taken by Canadian officials when the spy ring in Canada was broken in 1946.

One significant fact should be underscored. Not one of these monstrous betrayers ever gave a sign of sympathy for communism or Soviet Russia. They joined no fellow-traveling organizations, said nothing important about politics to their friends and coworkers. They would never have been apprehended by the method of public hearing and public denunciation.

The Communist conspiracy is like an iceberg with only a part of it visible above the surface. This is the least harmful part in which screwballs and misguided idealists are encouraged to make a propaganda clamor that deceives very few outside the circle of dupes and captives.

It is the seven tenths beneath the surface that is really dangerous. To discover and to destroy the submerged part of the conspiracy takes all the skill, experience and daring of a crack professional agency like the FBI.

At the beginning of World War II, Hoover organized a detailed system of industrial plant protection. In one of those bureaucratic jangles that occur here too often, it was taken away from the FBI in the middle of the war largely by Army Intelligence.

The present hole in America's defenses must be plugged as quickly as possible. Centralized authority for the protection of America's priceless war-making capacity and war-making secrets should be placed in the FBI.

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Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N. Y. Compass

94-35425-24

Date: 4. 10. 57.

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CALLING

MARQUIS CHILDS
1422 F STREET, N.W.
ROOM 201

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

July 10, 1951.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Alden	
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I very much appreciated your
sending me your correspondence with
someone who must obviously be a crack-
pot.

What you say in your letter
is most gratifying. I hope that we
may have a talk in the near future.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Marquis Childs

Marquis Childs

MC/mr

395 492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/19/98 BY 2222 JAP/KEL/B

RECORDED - 41

94 - 35425 - 25

EX-138

JUL 20 1951

56 JUL 28 1951

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

July 3, 1951

RECORDED - 41

94-35425-26

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-138

Mr. Marquis W. Childs
Kellogg Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Childs:

I am enclosing for your confidential information a copy of a communication dated June 25, 1951, from an individual who signs his name Mr. A. Rich and who gives his address as 160 W. Kingsbridge Rd., New York, New York.

I am also sending you a copy of my reply to him.

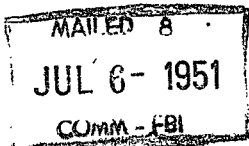
With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM



NOTE: Address and salutation per mailing list.

RBC:vrh

56 JUL 28 1951

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

RAC

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alben _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

July 3, 1951

RECORDED - 41

94-35425-26

Mr. A. Rich
160 West Kingsbridge Road
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

EX-138

Your letter dated June 25, 1951, with enclosure,
has been received.

I have noted the contents of your communication,
and I thought you might like to know that I have been
personally acquainted with Mr. Marquis W. Childs for a
period of years. I consider him to be a substantial and
loyal citizen.

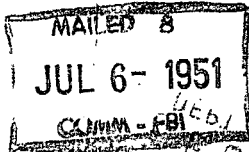
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York with copy of incoming
ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent enclosed a copy of Marquis
Childs' column captioned "Soviet Holds Ace In Peace Talks."

RBC:vrh:mnsf



Tolson _____
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Rosen _____
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Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/98 BY 8224

June 25, 1951
160 W. Kingsbridge Rd.
N.Y.

Federal Bureau of Inv.
Washington, D.C.

Childs, Marquis

Gentlemen

I am calling your attention to the enclosed clipping of The New York Post of 6/25/51, containing the column of Marquis Childs, "SOVIET HOLDS ACE...."

If this is not fifth column stuff in the war of nerves I don't know what is?

EXPEDITE PROCESSING
JUN 28 1951

Isn't there a way to expose these writers and present them to the public in their true light for what they really are?

ARRich

truly yours

A. Rich

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-35425-26

JUN 28 1951

EX-138

7/17

more

RBC

7/17/51
ad 7/17/51
6 JUL 30 1951

attn to
Childs and
7-8-51

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/88 BY 1024 JAC/SP/10

ENCLOSURE

Soviet Holds Ace In Peace Talks

By Marquis Childs



Washington, June 25—Whether the chances for peace in Korea—and the world—are any better than they were before Russian delegate Jacob Malik called publicly for a cease-fire is the question that has everyone here divided between hope and fear.

On the whole, the odds seem to be against ending the war that now goes into its second year.

Except for a few sentences at the end, the Malik speech was made up chiefly of the familiar Communist accusations. And in that word "sincere," as applied to the desire for peace, may well be the trap which Malik has baited with a gesture appealing to millions throughout the world who live in dread of another world-wide holocaust.

The diplomatic trap, if it is, indeed, a trap, contains an element of power on the Communist side that the public in this country is not yet aware of. So considerable is this power that the Russians may feel that merely the implied threat of its employment is sufficient to force a cease-fire at the 38th parallel.

This is the hitherto undisclosed ace in the Communist hand; an air force has been built up in Manchuria several times greater than the force that existed three to six months ago. So sizeable is this air strength in being that, if it were to be used in connection with another Chinese Communist offensive in Korea, it could conceivably tip the balance on the side of Communist victory.

Four or five months ago, military planners felt that the air power the U. S. had disposed in Japan and in Korea was sufficient to counter anything that the Communists might use in the Far East. That is not true today.

The newly built-up air concentration consists of Russian-made jet planes that are believed to be equal or superior to any jets in the West. They are serviced and supplied by Russia. The Chi-

nese pilots are trained by Russian instructors. It is thus, except for the pilots, a Russian force, and this would be pointed out to Moscow in any contemplated warning.

Those with access to intelligence reports believe that the great increase in the number of Communist jets participating in air battles in recent days can be put down to the testing in combat of newly trained Chinese pilots.

The Malik appeal for peace may be perfectly sincere. The air build-up in Manchuria could be Russia's shotgun behind the door to help make sure that the United States accepts a Korean peace on terms that the Communist Chinese could also accept. If that is true, then perhaps a cease-fire can be negotiated.

That would take this country off a big and very unpleasant hook. That hook has, incidentally, some implications highly significant in terms of domestic politics. Republicans championing MacArthur will be quick to say that if his policy of bombing important centers inside Manchuria had been followed, the air build-up could never have taken place. And they will be right even though it will still be true, as numerous witnesses testified in the Senate inquiry, that this would in fact have meant risking a major war.

One thing is certain beyond any doubt. That is that on the weekend marking the anniversary of the start of the Korean war the Russians got the headlines and they spelled that magic word p-e-a-c-e.

The New York Post, 25 West Street, N.Y.C., May 6, 1951

325,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 8224 JAK/SPC/18

ENCLOSURE

94-35425-26

TRUE COPY

June 25, 1951
160 W. Kingsbridge Rd.
N. Y.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am calling your attention to the enclosed clipping of The New York Post of 6/25/51, containing the column of Marquis Childs, "Soviet Holds Ace".....

If this is not fifth column stuff in the war of nerves, I don't know what is?

Isn't there a way to expose these writers and present them to the public in their true light for what they really are?

truly yours

/s/ A. Rich

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 8224 JMK/BTE/16

94-35425-26

NOT 3 0 1324

F222
65 JUL 31 1951

97730

EX - 28

July 28, 1951

RECORDED - 62

INDEXED - 62

94-35425-27

Mr. A. Rich
160 West Kingsbridge Road
New York 63, New York

Dear Mr. Rich:

Your letter dated July 12, 1951, has been received.

I have noted very carefully the observations which you set forth and I appreciate having the benefit of your comments. I thought you might like to know, however, that the opinion concerning Mr. Marquis Childs set forth in my letter dated July 3, 1951, has not changed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - New York, with two photostatic copies of incoming.

RBC:mrh

mrh

RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 28 4 1 PM '51

995 492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/81 BY 3333

MAILED 10
JUL 30 1951
COMM - 61

JUL 30 9 50 AM '51
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
JUL 30 2 07 PM '51

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Alden
- Belmont
- Laughlin
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

53 OCT 15 1951

5393

5-5

RBC

97731

July 12, 1951.
160 W. Kingsbridge Rd.
New York 63, N. Y.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

It was an honor to receive your personal letter of July 3, 1951, with the enlightenment about my wrong impression of Mr. Childs' political attitudes, and I am very grateful for your kindness in giving this matter your personal attention.

My opinion about Mr. C's column may seem to be a hasty conclusion, but allow me to assure you that my reaction in this case is not due to a casual impression, nor to personal criticism. All I know about Mr. C. is what I read in his newspaper articles and my judgement is based on the ideas he expresses there.

It seemed, at first, that Mr. C. intends to warn against complacency and not to belittle our enemies, but as I continued to read his column, I saw that he is carrying the warning too far. We know that it is unwise to underestimate the strength of an enemy, but we also know that neither is wise to overestimate one, and worse yet is to paint him as an unconquerable monster. It smacks with defeatism and breeds a paralyzing fear that scares people into submission.

Further down Mr. C. tells that Mr. Malik and his boss will get the credit for making peace in Korea, ignoring entirely the fact that we were the ones who asked through every available diplomatic channel for a truce and cease-fire agreement.

The Communists, in their devilish propaganda schemes, spread seemingly innocent ideas which are, nevertheless, very dangerous. One of these ideas is: "Communism is an ideology and you can't fight an ideology". An awful lot of victims were caught in the net of the so called "ideology". To offset the influence and effect of this half truth, other writers are trying to expose this ideology in all of her true hideous forms, but Mr. C. just repeats after the communists that Stalin represents an ideology and never, yet, contributed one line of his column to explain to his readers what Stalin does to people in the name of that "ideology, and never had anything to comment on news item in which Stalin or the Communists are shown off in an unfavorable light. Whether Mr. C. has an ulterior motive for this seemingly improper way

RECORDED - 62

194-35425-27

JUL 17 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/10/88 BY SP-6/BJD/STP

memo 7/24/51
YABC

Cable No. 10-ack

File 10-ack

of writing I have no way of knowing, neither do other readers. What can we gain by following the Communist line, who seem to be very well pleased with the ideas expressed in Mr. C's column and make use of them to corroborate their allegations.

There is a tendency, I heard, among modern writers to flirt with all sorts of ideas in order to impart a modernistic touch to their literary works. I tried to find out what it does to the conscience of the writer who flirts at the expense of misleading people, or at the expense of our national security. Nobody seemed to have an answer to this question, but they all agreed that this flirtation goes on on a grand scale and the Communist line is always the beneficiary.

I bring here, as an illustration, the ideas expressed by a writer who is considered the priest of the columnists. The time was when Red China's hordes attacked the U.N. forces in Korea and were thrown back with terrific losses. The U.N. Security Council, in the course of events, passed the famous resolution, naming Red China an aggressor. Just then, as his comment on this event, none other than Walter Lippman, in the "New York Herald-Tribune", had the audacity to state that this resolution is a "self inflicted defeat for us and a great victory for Stalin". The Communists everywhere were very happy, and willing to pin a medal on his chest for the valuable service to their cause, but we are not allowed to doubt his Americanism and must take it as an act to uphold our Constitution that guarantees Freedom of the Press, even if it gives aid and comfort to our enemies.

At the Four Power conference in Paris, the Russian representative, Gromeko, abused and insulted everyone, behaving like a Russian full of vodka. Now, as the conference closed without accomplishing a thing, our American press is making a hero out of him, saying that Gromeko had the stamina to endure the ordeal and ignoring the fact that he himself was responsible for the ordeal.

In every argument of international relationship with Russia, whether it is meeting, a conference or a controversy, our press always issues a prediction beforehand that Russia is ahead; Russia has aces in the hole; Russia's side appeals to the people more and so on and on. In spite of the fact that they are our enemies and represent a regime of brutal force and tyranny, our press caters to them as if they were our liberators.

How long can we endure and sustain these endless abuses and chicanery from people who suppose to be our friends?

King David sang in his Psalms "God, deliver me from my friends, on my enemies I'll take care myself". It seems that we also need God's help to get rid of certain friends.

I stated before that this seemingly innocent Red propaganda goes on under the protection of our constitutional rights and there is no way to stop it. The pseudo-liberal organizations and individuals would blame us in trying to abolish our freedoms, while they themselves are following the instructions of their teacher Lenin who, in his "Dictatorship of the Proletariat" said, "fight and destroy the democracies with their own freedom" Lenin, however, blinded by his murderous brutality, could not see that democratic freedom is a two way weapon. It can be used with more effectiveness to expose the tyranny and the degradation of human beings under their dictatorial rule and arouse people to fight for their freedom. Therefore, their subversive activities are dangerous, ^{only} when they remain unchallenged.

Unfortunately, this is exactly what was going on in America for almost a quarter of a century. In the early twenties of this century, while we were over occupied with prohibition and took our freedom for granted, an organized, strong and sly party sneaked in unnoticed. They descended upon our schools and colleges and poisoned the mind of our youth against their own country. The Communists were not satisfied with anybody; they picked the cream of the crop, together with the teachers. From this brilliant material they built within our midst a strong, destructive country-wide cell; there the present leaders of the left wing labor unions were trained; there the Hisses, the Golds, the Fields and the Rosenbergs were bred and nurtured; and there is where the mind of our liberal columnists and writers got stuck in the mire of the Commie ideology. It took us a quarter of a century to discover that the mind of a growing generation was stolen from under our eyes, and, yet, we don't undertake anything positive, constructive to cut out this cancer that eats up our free American organism.

Not a "Voice of America", but a strong, influential and penetrating "Voice of Democracy" to open the shut-up hearts and deaf ears behind the Communist Curtain, erected right here in our own cities, towns and villages, we must build. We have more misled people who think that we are the imperialists and aggressors and, also, more traitors who are always ready to serve the Communists, than the people behind the Iron Curtain ever had.

What purpose, many people are asking, does the "Voice of America" serve, as it is a well known fact that the people behind the Iron Curtain hate their rulers and wait for a deliverer every day. Not even ten "Voices" can make the people overthere hate their masters more, than they do right now. They will welcome any army, as their liberators, with outstretched arms. There are reliable reports (New York Times, 7/13/51) that Stalin is afraid to trust the armies of the satellite, in fact, he is afraid

97734

even of the armies of his own western Russia and replaced them with armies from Siberia.

However, it would have been a dangerous fallacy to hope that the people overthere will stage by themselves a successful revolution to over throw the Communist regime. They have not a chance in a million, because they live under a supressive regime where not only brothers can not trust each other, but even a father is afraid to confide in his son. The government makes them spy on each other and people are persecuted, executed and liquidated for the slightest shadow of a doubt.

The Russian people endured the tyrannical rule of the czars for 300 years. Though, they did manage to organize rebels and rebellions; czars and prime-minister were assassinated; government institutions were bombed, but never succeeded to oust them. Finally, a fight between the czars mother and wife, during the first world war, split the czar's court in two parties and were overthrown by their own family.

Only a similar cause can bring the downfall of the Kremlin. A fight for power, confusion, or distrust between the higher-ups would break them. They are afraid of their shadows and a shadow of a doubt in the reliability between them can shatter their foundation. If a way could be found to pass informations through intelligence channels or connections to bring confusion in their ranks, abig surprise..... could be expected.....

Please excuse me for burdening your honor with this long letter. May be I was not supposed to do it, but the ideas expressed here were on my mind for a long time and could not resist the temptation to take advantage of this opportunity to present ^{them} to the attention of high authority.

To introduce myself, I can say that I am a citizen and not only a loyal American but also a grateful one, as I really have a lot to be thankful for. My social and political records are crystal clean and easy to investigate, as I reside on the same address since February 15, 1930, a period of almost 22 years. I love this adopted country and proud to call it mine. My greatest pleasure is to spend my vacations traveling around the American country sides. They are so beautiful that I would not exchange them for all the Alps and Riviervas of Europe. This coming Wednesday, July 18, I'll be in Washington to visit the Patent search library in the Commerce Dept. to look up old records, as an amateur. It is a treat besides.

Respectfully and Sincerely,

A. Rich.

November 8, 1951

MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS Summary

No investigation has been conducted by this Bureau concerning the above captioned individual.

However, attached hereto is a photostatic copy of the report of Special Agent Hugh B. McGahey dated January 10, 1951, at Washington, D. C. concerning Malissa Marquis Childs, the daughter of Marquis Childs. This report also contains pertinent information concerning Mr. and Mrs. Marquis Childs. Reports submitted by other Field Divisions in connection with this investigation contained no unfavorable information concerning any member of the Childs family.

This information is furnished as the result of a request for an FBI file check only and is not to be considered as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. It is furnished for your confidential use only and is not to be disseminated outside of your agency.

Original to U. S. Secret Service

KJ:J. SHEA:dmcdmc

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

8224 Jmk/bce/TB
7/16/98

RECEIVED READING ROOM

FBI

NOV 13 1951
NOV 13 11:14 AM '51

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: November 8, 1951

FROM : A. H. Belmont *ABM*

SUBJECT: MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/98 BY 822 Jm/RCE/BPURPOSE:

To advise you that a file check has been completed on Marquis Childs, the newspaper columnist, for the U. S. Secret Service.

DETAILS:

A name check request has been received from the U. S. Secret Service concerning Mr. Childs, whose column appears locally in the "Washington Post."

Childs has mentioned the FBI on a number of occasions and while generally in a favorable way, on some occasions his misapprehensions and inaccuracies have been called to his attention. So far as the file reflects he has accepted protest from the Bureau very reasonably and has been apologetic when it was demonstrated to him that he was in error. His contacts with the Bureau in recent years appear to have been particularly cordial. (94-35425-17)

In January, 1951, the Bureau completed an applicant-type investigation of Childs' daughter, Malissa Marquis Childs, under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America). Copies of the investigative reports were disseminated to the State Department and to the U. S. Civil Service Commission for consideration under Executive Order 9835. The Loyalty Review Board of the U. S. Civil Service Commission subsequently advised after a consideration of the reports that Malissa Childs was "eligible on loyalty."

All pertinent information concerning Marquis Childs appears in the report of Special Agent Hugh B. McGahey dated January 10, 1951, at Washington, D. C. in the above-mentioned investigation of Malissa Childs. The report reflects Marquis Childs' former affiliation with the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy; the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo; the United Spanish Aid Committee, and the American Peace Mobilization. The first two organizations have been cited as Communist organizations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the latter two by the Attorney General.

MJS:amc

Attachment

RECORDED - 31

EX-25

INDEXED - 31

NOV 30 1951

The report also reflects the affiliation of Mrs. Childs with the League of Women Shoppers in 1940-41. This organization has been cited as a Communist organization by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Information also appears in the report concerning Malissa Childs' admitted membership for five weeks in 1946 in the American Youth for Democracy together with her explanation that she resigned immediately upon being advised by her father that it was a Communist dominated organization.

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Other information in the report is generally favorable concerning the loyalty of Miss Childs and her parents.

It is noted that this name check was made for Secret Service in connection with the program of checking the names of all newspapermen accredited to the White House through our files.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached blank memorandum and the above-mentioned report of Special Agent Hugh B. McGahey dated January 10, 1951, at Washington, D. C., be forwarded to the U. S. Secret Service via Liaison.

oa
11-11
✓
OK
H.

Memorandum
forwarded Mr. Carl
Dickson, and Chief
Sec. Service 11/16/51
WJW

February 12, 1952

Right Reverend O. C. Sandbach, S. J.
The Rectory
Somers, Iowa
Dear Father Sandbach:

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/98 BY 8224 JMK/BCE/B

RECORDED - 884-35425-29

EX-140

Your letter postmarked February 4, 1952,
together with enclosure, has been received.

Your interest in making this information
available is indeed appreciated. In these times it
is vitally important that all loyal citizens cooperate
with the FBI and bring facts relative to the national
security to our attention.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing some
material which I thought you might like to have.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

How Communists Operate
Unmasking the Comm. Masquerader
U. S. News and World Report
Menace of Comm.

NOTE: NO identifiable information in Bufiles on Rev. Sandbach.

HPL:kym:prl

FEB 13 1952

COMM - FBI

3-MAR 5 1952

Mr. D. M. Ladd

November 8, 1951

A. H. Belmont

MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 8224 JMK/BCE/TB

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MJS:dmc
Attachment

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alven _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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FBI
NOV 13 10 42 AM '51

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RECOMMENDATION:

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Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alsen _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
ase _____
dy _____

The Rectory

Somers 1

Jan 30th 52..

My Mr Hoover

F B I Head Office

875, 472
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/98 BY 824 JMK/BCE/TB

My Dear Sir ; -

In this Months Feb Readers Digest there is an Articiel hinting

pointing out or suggesting, that if someone back in 1932 had pointed out to the
F B I and they had investigated ' The Depression could have been avoided '
That the whole Big Spree of big spedning put on by F D R was forced through on
the statement aht if it was not done there would be a revolution & he who had
said we have nothing to fear but fear. got us on the road of big spedning by bein
afraid of a ghost, taht the idea and theory regarding a Revolution was mere the
work of a handful of communists , some of them right in the Government, if they had
been checked on & called in and asked to show ~& prove we were in dagner of an
uprsiing or revolution it would have been found it was all talk & propaganda.
Now again it seems to me we are being fed the same line the same kind of bunk
again and being told we are in serious real danger of the overthrow of our whole
system, that we are face to face with a depression that will make 32 look like
gentle brzze, now we have been hearing this for some time.

In the enclosed Article by Marquis Childs he gives us the usual line. ends up by
saying we face possibility of a nightmare that will make 29 to 32 look like a
happy go luck stroll in the park'.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING.

FEB 7 1952

suggest you call Mr Childs to come in and give you the facts and ask him where
he got them who is he working for. does he wants us to go into a tailspin'.
very week our b g mid west Dailes are carry Adds. put out by ~~Small~~ Business Inc
nterprizes. each week they are hinting our Government he bankrutp. donest know it or
e rae being led down the rd of national bankrupcy right along '.

ay I again suggest you call in their leaders ask where they get their facts &
ask them if they know they are playing the Communist Game. how many Communists
re in their ranks. Ask Mr Childs how many Communists ~~are~~ on his staff'.

think it is time right now to check on the subtle Communistic influences

very humbly and reverently yours.

RT REV O C SANDBACH S J.

envelope ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED *on this*
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/14/98* BY *8224 JMK/BCE/TB*

ENCLOSURE

94-35425-29

Budget and Tax Structure

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

BY MAHOUTIS CHILDS/98

DATE 5/24/00 BY 60450/CE/TB

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From here on out in this last session of the 82nd congress President Truman's budget



CHILDS.

will be a shining target for marksmen, both expert and inexpert. It will be hard to miss since it is as big as a circus tent and just about as inclusive.

The trouble is that most of the shooting will be done with shotguns, whereas what is called for is a sure aim with a high-powered rifle. And a shotgun in the hands of an eager politician can do a great deal of harm even though he may believe his motives to be nobly divorced from partisan ends.

A more discriminating budget would have reduced the size of the target. But as with the state of the union message, President Truman lumped all the old gimmicks in one big package and sent it along to congress with a message that was, to say the least, perfunctory.

No rational budget is possible so long as taxation depends on the whims and vagaries of politics from year to year to election year. The tax

structure in this country—federal, state and local—is a patch work that makes no sense. Years ago we used to hear well-intentioned talk about how it must be overhauled. But the next election, just over the horizon, always got in the way.

Federal Tax Structure

Out of Balance.

The federal tax picture is itself badly out of balance. About 90 per cent of all federal revenue comes from corporate and personal income taxes in this country, whereas the proportion in Britain and Canada is about 55 per cent. The other 45 per cent in those two countries comes from purchase and excise taxes. The maturity and wisdom of fiscal policy in Canada, might well have served as a model for the United States.

★ ★ ★

Private studies have recently shown that a sudden and sharp drop in business activity, such as occurred in 1937-38, would curtail income so drastically as to reduce tax revenues anywhere from \$25,000,000,000 up. In view of today's budgets and the size of the national debt, the effect of such decline can readily be imagined. For conservative economists this is a recurring nightmare which ends in a smash that makes 1929 and after look like a happy-go-lucky stroll in the park.

WASHINGTON CALLING

6
MARQUIS CHILDS
1422 F STREET, N. W.
ROOM 207

WASHINGTON

97729

March 27, 1952

2-1

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Laughlin	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I deeply appreciated your letter of March thirteenth and your kind comments on my column about the Schuster murder and the FBI. As you know I feel strongly on the subject of local responsibility for law enforcement and the danger of turning to the FBI so frequently that its energy is dissipated.

Sincerely yours,

Marquis Childs

Marquis Childs

395,492
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EX-32

17

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

76 APR 7 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: January 28, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

395,492
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/98 BY 8224JMK/BCE/18

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
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Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

I took Marquis Childs to lunch today. I explained to him I had discussed his request to see the Director with the Director; that on Monday the Director had asked me to wait until Wednesday to see what the situation was; that this morning the Director told me as much as he would like to see Mr. Childs, he simply could not work it in. He therefore desired me to go ahead and handle the matter.

I told Childs we were ~~least~~ ^{not} adverse to giving him our thinking on the subject of a commission to investigate Communism, provided we could do so on an off-the-record basis for his background. He agreed to this.

I told him that at one time several years ago a commission might have served a valuable purpose, but that today there can be no doubt as to the menace of Communism and the appointment of any commission to investigate and determine the menace of Communism would be tantamount to a plea of lack of confidence in the Marshall Plan, NATO, the loyalty program and in our struggles in Korea; that this would be so regarded by European allies and would be seized upon by the Soviet propaganda machines as a confession of weakness on our part. Furthermore, that the Communists themselves have been wanting a commission for a long period of time as they reason this would stifle any responsible authorities from speaking out on the subject. I pointed out to Childs that even he would be precluded from denouncing Communism as he has very effectively at times in the past.

Furthermore, I told Childs Congress refused to approve the Nimitz Commission and it was not unreasonable to believe Congress would regard the appointment of another commission as a rebuff.

I further pointed out the difficulties encountered in securing a nonpartisan commission. I also discussed the effect of such a commission on security agencies, the confidential character of files, and I noted Childs was very visibly affected by the argument that if you make files available to the commission, your argument against making them available to Senator McCarthy's committee is weakened.

LBN:MP

67 FEB 17 1953

RECORDED - 59

194-35425-31

FEB 13 1953

Childs' reaction was very favorable. He admitted he had not considered several of these things. He then related he had talked to Jim Hagerty at the White House this morning on this idea and that Hagerty told him they were in favor of a commission to inquire into whether the loyalty program had been a success and whether individual rights had been abused and what to do to correct it; that Hagerty further told him they were undecided as yet as to whether to do this in the State of the Union message or whether to do it by Executive Order. He stated Hagerty was talking to him solely for background and not for publication. He was making these observations to me personally.

He asked what I thought about that. I told him we were not a policy-making organization; that it seemed there was no question but that the loyalty program had been a success when more than 400 individuals had either been dismissed or denied employment as a result of ineligible loyalty determinations; when over 3,000 had left the service or withdrawn applications prior to adjudication and when over 2,000 had left the Federal service or withdrawn applications prior to completion of the investigations. I told him if there was any question about the loyalty program, it had not been applied strictly enough. I was rather amazed when Childs volunteered the information that government had been inept in handling loyalty cases in the past which gave grounds for criticism. He stated, however, there was a necessity to clear the atmosphere and to have a finding, he felt, by responsible people. I told him what he said might be true of people who thought as he did, but that his intellect was superior to the great rank and file and that any finding would be subject to condemnation by either the extreme right or extreme left; that it seemed like the whole problem had been magnified out of all proportion; that what was needed was tight administration and a common sense approach.

Childs stated if there was less rigidity in Civil Service rules and a greater realization of the problem by agency heads, that good management could solve all the problems. I told him he had hit the nail on the head and that the greatest tragedy of our era was that it was ever necessary to have a loyalty program. He then got into the Hiss case, Harry Dexter White and others. I told him in all of these cases, for his

strictly personal and confidential information which could not be used, we had submitted full details on their involvements either late in 1945 or early 1946. This sort of took Childs back. He felt that the agency heads responsible should have taken some action. I told him we had never had this problem in the Bureau; that we did not appoint anybody who was questionable; that if any doubts arose, we saw to it they were not put in a position where harm could be done, or a way was found to get them out of the service. He stated this was what was needed and this would solve the entire problem. I told him it was as simple as that.

Childs then came back to the original commission idea and the Fulton Lewis broadcast. He stated that what he did not like was Fulton Lewis intimating he was being influenced by left-wingers, such as Thomas I. Emerson. I told him the fact remained Thomas I. Emerson was the first to come up with the so-called committee inquiry approach in the Yale Law Journal. I also outlined the Bill of Rights conference and other similar attempts that have been made to create a nonpartisan committee. I told him he certainly would not be content to have people like Clifford Durr, Paul Robeson and others sitting as a citizens' committee to judge the loyalty program. He definitely agreed he would not.

I further pointed out to Childs that had the Nimitz Commission made a finding, that finding would today be under attack since one of the members had signed a plea for amnesty for the 11 Communist leaders. He asked who this was and I told him it was Bishop Emmett Walsh. He stated he certainly agreed.

I do not think Childs will be plugging any more for a so-called commission.

Childs was very laudatory of the Bureau and particularly the Director. In the course of our discussion, we both commented that perhaps a lot of good could be served by those informed spending more time with the decent people who were on either extreme. I told him quite frankly until we got to know him, we were a little fearful anything we might say would be misunderstood in view of some rather critical and nonfactual pieces he had written many years ago.

Childs stated he had been wrong about the Bureau and that he, too, had been derelict in not coming directly to us.

My hunch is that the time spent with Childs was worthwhile and probably would have been more productive had we taken the bull by the horn several months ago.

✓ *RM*
Excellent handled by *Nichols*.
H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: January 26, 1953

395,492
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/7/98 BY 8224 JMC/BCE/10 -1 ✓

G. I. R. 3

Marquis Childs called. He stated that for some period of time now Fulton Lewis, Jr. has been making broadcasts opposing the idea of the appointment of a commission to investigate Communism, to be named by the President; that in the scripts one cannot help but draw the inference that Fulton Lewis, Jr. is endeavoring to convey the impression he is presenting the views of the FBI.

Childs stated that he was curious to know whether the Director had made any public statements opposing the commission to investigate Communism and the techniques and procedures of combating Communism. I told him that I was not aware of any recent statements which the Director had made. Childs then stated that he was perplexed, as to how Lewis conveyed the impression which he had, which appeared to be very pro-FBI, if the Director had made no such statements.

I told Childs that this might relate back to a few years ago when, following the divulgence of reports in the Coplon case, a hue and cry was raised to investigate the FBI and the methods of the Loyalty Program procedures, and that, as he very well recalled, he pitched in and did a rather effective job in presenting the FBI's viewpoint, although there was a group that was able to call a Bill of Rights Conference in New York, backed by the National Lawyers Guild, the Daily Worker and several well-known Communist front organizations; that obviously at that time the Director had privately expressed himself very forcefully on the point of an investigation of the FBI by a citizens committee and of the stripe these people wanted. Childs stated he thoroughly concurred in this and he would be opposed to any such thing.

Childs asked whether I thought there should be a commission to investigate Communism. I told him it would be inappropriate if, as he said, Milton Eisenhower, Arthur Fleming and Nelson Rockefeller were considering making such a recommendation, for us to express ourselves as this naturally is a policy matter, but that, for his own personal information, it would seem that the date was rather late to be raising any question as to whether or not Communism was a menace. He stated that he concurred with this;

cc: Mr. Ladd

LBN:hmc

RECORDED - 28
 INDEXED - 28

67 FEB 17 1953

94-35425-32
 FEB 5 1953

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

January 26, 1953

The trouble is once started there is no holding a Commission in check. 4.
that he was certain the type of commission considered, however, would be helpful and would not direct its activities against the FBI. He stated that he does not want to get too far out on a limb himself and he would like very much to talk to the Director some time this week if he could on the idea of a commission.

I told him the Director has a very heavy schedule, I knew, and the nature of some of the things requiring his time made it impossible for him to do a lot of the things he would like to do; however, I would check with him.

I am inclined to recommend against the Director seeing Childs on this; on the other hand, I got the very distinct impression this morning that Childs was wavering and while the commission idea has now been blocked, since he is one of the most respected voices who has come out for the commission it might be worthwhile to gamble a little and sit down with him and discuss pros and cons of a commission. Perhaps I could handle this part of it and simply tell him that the Director would like to see him but he just cannot work it in.

I agree

1-26

I concur.

6-

Jan 7-1118 [Signature]

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DATE 7/16/98 BY 8224JMK/BCE/TB

DIRECTOR, FBI

5/19/53

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

EVENING BULLETIN,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The attached editorial, "Investigation Delirium," as well as the enclosed column, "Shadows of Suspicion," by MARQUIS CHILDS, appeared in today's issue of captioned newspaper and refer apparently to the Bureau's investigation in the case entitled, "MILDRED MC AFEE HORTON, nee McAfee, aka., Mrs. DOUGLAS HORTON, SPECIAL INQUIRY," which was RUC'd to the Bureau by report of SA THOMAS W. SHERMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., dated March 20, 1953.

RJA:WSM
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194-35425-
NOT RECORDED
98 JUL 31 1953
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AUG 6 1953

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Shadows of Suspicion

Government Groping in Thick Fog of Suspicion and Innuendo

By MARQUIS CHILDS

Washington—"We must not have another Bohlen case."

Those words are engraved on the hearts of practically everybody in the Eisenhower Administration concerned with foreign policy. The month-long controversy over the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen to be Ambassador to Moscow had consequences in timidity and downright fear which have been little realized.

The Bohlen case, it will be recalled, caused a split among the Republicans in the Senate, with not only Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin but Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, president pro tem, of the Senate, in active opposition. Majority leader Robert A. Taft stood firm for the nomination. But later, at the White House, he is reported to have made some blunt remarks about the Bohlen row.

So now the investigative process is being carried to absurd lengths, one result being to put a great strain on the already over-worked FBI. The way in which supposedly responsible officials shrink before shadows could hardly be better illustrated than in the case of Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton.

Mrs. Horton's distinguished career has included the presidency of Wellesley College for 13 years and command of the Waves in World War II. Many weeks ago she was asked by the State Department to be the American delegate to the United Nations Social Commission for a session from May 4 to 20. She was eminently qualified for such representation by reason of being president of the National Social Welfare Assembly. Politically Mrs. Horton was one of Paul Hoffman's committee seeking to draft General Eisenhower, and after the Chicago convention she did what she could.

Weeks went by after Mrs. Horton was told that she was to be a delegate. Finally, the date of May came close and she got in touch with the State Department. Apparently as a result of her call, she was visited by Mrs. Bertha Adkins, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mrs. Adkins told her it was too bad about the delay, but apparently Mrs. Horton had joined a great many organizations.

395,492
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DATE 7/16/98 BY 8826 JAC/BJC/HB

EVENING BULLETIN

PHILA, PENN.

MAY 19, 1953

ROBERT MCLEAN, PRESIDENT

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 18 1953	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

94-35425-4

Questioned Religious Affiliation

Some time later a letter came from the State Department saying there was a desire to avoid any "embarrassment" either to Mrs. Horton or to the Administration. That is all the information she has had, except for the fact that one of the small hate sheets printed her listings with the House Un-American Activities Committee. In those listings, as printed, great emphasis was put on her connection with the National Council of Churches, the organization of Protestant churches in this country, and its predecessor, the Federal Council.

In the meantime, of course, a civil service substitute was sent to sit in at the sessions of the UN Council. At the State Department inquiries about Mrs. Horton's appointment are met with silence. The report is that the top security officer, R. W. Scott McLeod, intervened to hold it up. It was McLeod who in the Bohlen case let it be known that he did not approve the nomination. He was overruled by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

If listings in the Un-American Committee file are to be the criterion, even with people as distinguished and public-spirited as Mrs. Horton, for temporary assignments, then the Department is wasting a lot of money in investigations.

The idea that a man of the stature of Charles E. Wilson, the Secretary of Defense, should be "investigated" seems fantastic. Yet investigators have been going about talking to his former neighbors and business associates. The individuals concerned take this as a kind of joke.

But as a matter of fact there is very little that is humorous in it. The extension of the investigative process so that it covers even Cabinet officers and others at the highest level extends the atmosphere of suspicion and doubt. The Eisenhower Administration, by reason of its new confidence and courage has dispelled this pall. But it has grown thicker, and the effect on government in the transition period is very harmful.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: Aug. 29, 1953

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

395,492
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/17/98 BY 8224 JMC/BCE/TB

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
Miss Gandy

Mark Childs called on August 24. While in New York the previous week, his secretary received an announcement from an individual who stated he was a friend of Childs in the CIA, that he wanted to tip Childs off that a General J. W. Clark, formerly in the Pentagon who had gotten into trouble and gone to Korea, was now in CIA setting up an internal Gestapo which would be in conflict with the FBI. Childs thought we should know this and inquired if we knew a General J. W. Clark. I told him we knew General Carter Clarke but frankly did not know what he was doing.

Childs then referred to the David Lawrence column, which was very favorable to the FBI and which made the point that the argument being used by individuals against Congressional Committees that they should leave it to the FBI, was not good and is being utilized for some sinister purpose. I told Childs I hadn't seen the Lawrence column that day, which was true, but it was a fact we were not an exposure agency and in the exposure field Congressional Committees could do things we could not.

Childs then referred to the comment of Bentley in the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee report that there were two spy rings in existence. He wondered if we were derelict. I told him we were not derelict, that obviously we could make no comment but that for his own information we were fully informed about the two situations but could make no statement and I was telling him this for his guidance.

I then raised the civil rights issue. Childs stated he would like to come over and see me later in the week. I have not heard further from him. ~~I thought I would give him a ring early next week.~~

In connection with Childs' comments on General Clark, Constantine Brown told me that Carter Clarke is now being put through an indoctrination course at CIA and Clarke has now come to the conclusion that CIA is afraid of him and will attempt to keep him otherwise occupied and away from doing anything constructive. They are even getting ready to send him on an inspection trip around the world. Clarke told Connie he doesn't care about this as he has now just about made up his mind to leave on January 1 but when he does leave, he will submit a report which will probably get into the hands

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd

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85 SEP 28 1953


INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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Nichols Memo Mr. Tolson 8/29/53

of members of the Senate which will have a devastating effect on CIA, that the real CIA operation is being run by Frank Wisner and that the head of CIA does not know too much about the operation.

Brown further told me confidentially that Scott McLeod thinks that Bedell Smith, while supporting him now, is probably waiting for an opportunity to stab him in the back, that Don Lourie is planning on leaving January 1 and they now have a firm of management engineers studying the State Department who will submit a report about October 1. Lourie will then get out of the State Department stating he agreed to come in for two years, that his work there is now done and he can get out at the end of one year.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. E. BELMONT *amb*

DATE: September 16, 1953

FROM : MR. V. P. *WPK*

SUBJECT: GENERAL J. W. CLARK
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated August 29, 1953, pointing out that Mark Childs had called with information that General J. W. Clark, formerly in the Pentagon, who had gotten into trouble and gone to Korea, was now in CIA setting up an internal Gestapo which would be in conflict with the FBI.

A discreet check and review of all CIA personnel files on individuals who might be identical with General J. W. Clark was made. None of these files were identical with any Army General who might be now employed by CIA. This inquiry revealed that there is no General J. W. Clark employed by CIA at this time.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information only.

1 - Mr. Nichols

CWB:bjb:fjb *fjb*

amb

395,492
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DATE 7/17/98 BY 60250/UC/110

194-35425-1
NOT RECORDED
88 SEP 28 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-80750-2201

383

52 OCT 6 1953

Office Memorandum

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UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson

DATE: Jan. 29, 1954

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

U.S.S.R.
D.C. 1/

Margus Childs called to advise that Vinchuk was one of the Second Secretaries of the Russian Embassy; that Vinchuk had returned from Russia and had called Childs to go to lunch with him. Childs stated he thought he would go to lunch with Vinchuk on January 28th unless I advised him not to. I told him this, of course, was a matter for him to decide. He then asked if I would make a note in our files in the event anything came up. I told him if he heard anything of interest, to let us know. He stated he would do this.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MP

RECORDED-14

INDEXED-14

EX-102

94-35425-34
FEB 9 1954

395,492
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FEB 12 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~TOP SECRET~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/19/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 3/2, 3, 5, 6-14/54	REPORT MADE BY HOWARD FLETCHER, JR. JD
TITLE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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395,492
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7-24-98 Sp5 JCL/AB 8/9/00

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WFO 65-5953

~~TOP SECRET~~

IT CONTAINS MATERIAL AND REFERENCES TO INFORMATION FURNISHED BY
T-1, OF KNOWN RELIABILITY.

I. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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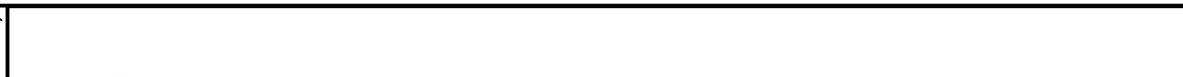
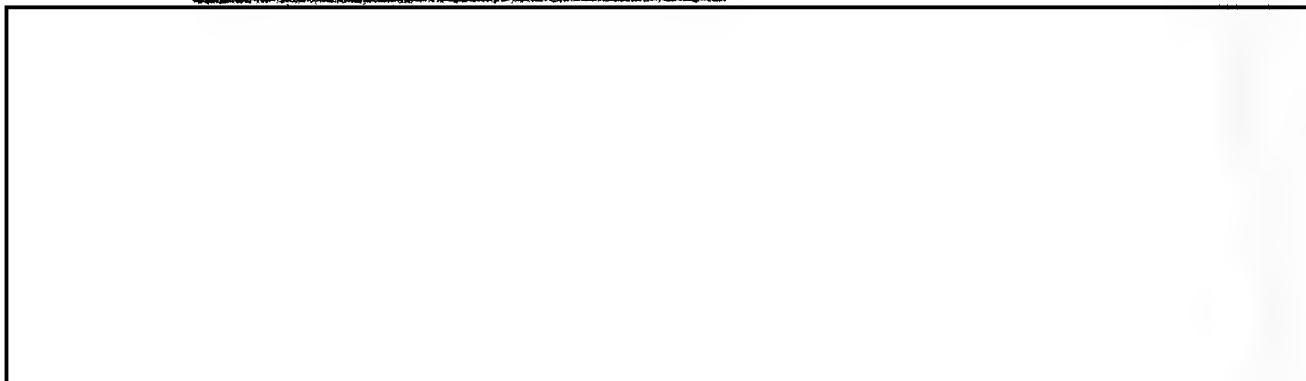
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WFO 65-5953

II. ANALYSIS OF T-1'S INFORMATION

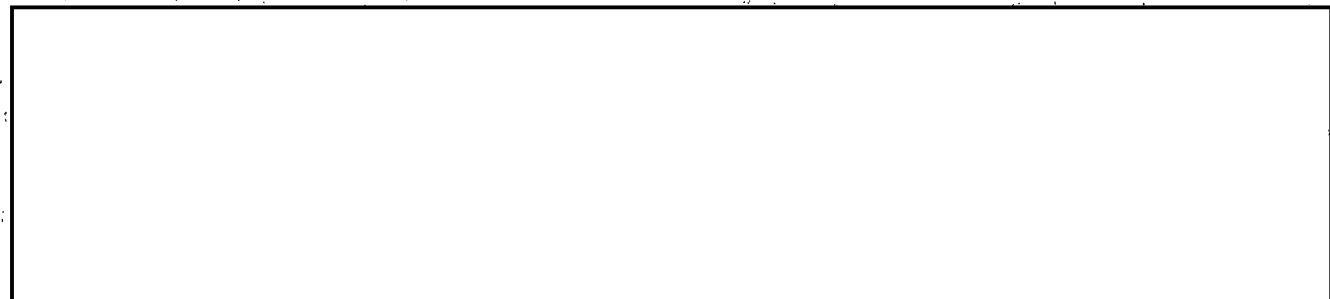
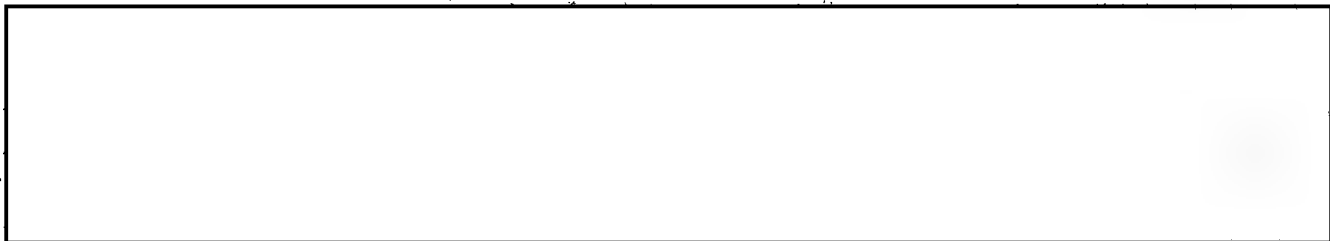


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The column "Washington Calling" by MARQUIS CHILDS which appears in the Washington Post was reviewed for the pertinent periods in 1944. This column for May 11, 1944 was headed: (S)(u)

"STETTINIUS REPORTS"

[This article read as follows: (S)(u)]

The news that Under Secretary of State EDWARD R. STETTINIUS brings back from London has sent an undercurrent of optimism through tired Washington. It is a kind of infection spreading from STETTINIUS's own enthusiasm over the outcome of his trip. (S)(u)

To begin with, he was the first important official in the diplomatic side to visit London in 1944. The gratitude of the British for this visitation by the youngish, personable, eager Under Secretary was pathetic. (S)(u)

But more important was the discovery that STETTINIUS made in the course of his visit. He found that beneath the level of cloudy rhetoric the level on which various disputes exist—things are actually working. (S)(u)

They are working because they have to work. General EISENHOWER knows that he cannot do an Alphonse and Gaston act with General DE GAULLE when France is invaded. The business in hand is too important for that. (S)(u)

The urgency of day-to-day events settles things, often quite apart (S)(u)

-6-

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

from the solemn views of bigwigs at the top of the pyramid. STETTINIUS, who is a pragmatic American prepared to recognize the reality of forces that exist in the world today, saw this happening. (S) (u)

An exchange of points of view at first hand was in itself healthy. Quite informally, the Under Secretary was asked to address a few members of Parliament----- (S) (u)

In the midst of a discussion Prime Minister CHURCHILL looked at his watch and reminded his American visitor that it was time to go from 10 Downing Street to the Parliament Building. They went over together. To his astonishment, STETTINIUS found two hundred and eighty-five members of Parliament assembled to hear him. (S) (u)

"I had prepared nothing" he told friends on his return recently. "Well, it was a hurdle and I knew I had to take it." (S) (u)

STETTINIUS began by reminding his audience that his father had been Purchasing Agent for the British in World War II. Then, he told Parliament, it was your money. This time, under lend-lease, it our money. (S) (u)

In the question and answer period that followed, STETTINIUS was asked about post-war aviation and the conflicting interests of Americans and Britons around the world. The answer he gave was so frank as completely to disarm his distinguished audience. (S) (u)

"My brother-in-law is JUAN TRIPPE, the head of Pan American Airways, and Pan American has a slight interest in this whole matter" STETTINIUS said. "Therefore I have reached an understanding with the President and Secretary HULL whereby I shall have nothing whatsoever to say on this question." (S) (u)

Besides the British, STETTINIUS saw all the exiled governments. They had had no chance to tell their troubles to a top-ranking American. To STETTINIUS, Poles, Dutch, Belgians, French, Danes - they all poured out their secret hopes and inmost doubts. Not only cabinet ministers, but royalty sat down with the youthful-looking American with snow-white hair. (S) (u)

Tactfully and patiently, STETTINIUS heard them out. The reports he brought back filled several fat brief cases. Now he is engaged in giving Secretary HULL, with whom he has achieved an excellent working relationship, a complete fill-in on his trip. This is a beginning and one that should mean much for the future. (S) (u)

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A check of the New York Times reflected that Governor THOMAS E. DEWEY made a speech at the Governors' Conference at Hershey, Pennsylvania, on May 29, the text of which was printed in the New York Times of May 30, 1944. The theme of the speech seemed to be that the United States must remain united after the war was over. There was no specific mentioning of post-war Germany. The New York Times index reflected that on April 27, Governor DEWEY made a speech at a dinner sponsored by the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Association, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. The text of this speech appeared in the New York Times of April 28, 1944, and read in part as follows: (S)(u)

"....Those experienced with domestic policies cannot be forgotten when we think of foreign policy. All of us are aware that there is a great concern and uncertainty among our people over our nation's foreign policy. Yet I think it is no more than fair to say that we have had some excellent expressions on that subject lately from the Secretary of State, Mr. HULL. In his address of April 9, Mr. HULL certainly offered a statement of specific principles which reserves respect. His pledge to secure the advice and help of members of Congress of both parties is especially welcome. (S)(u)

"-----As to winning the war, the point needed no argument. We shall win the war only by the work and sacrifice of all our people. We shall win it by the courage, strength and suffering of our fighting men and by the unremitting effort of our work production forces at home. To win the peace (S)(u)

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will require equally great determination and over a longer period of time. It will not be sufficient when the fighting ceases merely to draw up a treaty and forget about it. We must not repeat the tragic error of twenty-five years ago. (S)(u)

.....

"Germany and Japan must not only be utterly defeated and completely disarmed, they must not be left in a post-war environment which might enable them to maneuver as a balance of power..... (S)(u)

"If after this war we reproduce the same political climate, we will get the same result. No initial measure against Germany and Japan, however drastic, will have permanent value unless they fall within the setting of a double cohesion between Great Britain and ourselves, together, I hope, with Russia and China. To deal effectively with our enemy and also to solve any of our post-war problems, will, as I have said, require solemn relationship among the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and China. (S)(u)

"We have a long background of friendly working relationships with Great Britain, which will, make easy their continuation. As regards Russia, it will be stupid to ignore the fact that during the twenty-four years between the Soviet Revolution and the German attack on Russia their relationships were of the best. They were friends on both sides. If after this war we relapse into the old suspicion, the future is indeed dark. But there has been genuine improvement growing out of our partnership in this war. The American people have sympathy and admiration for the people of the Soviet Union. There are, and still will be, fundamental internal differences between our countries. Our economic and social systems are not the same; but our political dissimilarities need not be the source of friction if we seek and find the many practical ways in which we can work to the common end. (S)(u)

"Russian affairs are in the hands of hard-headed, realistic leaders. That is nothing we should be afraid of provided we are equally realistic and devoted to our country. If we are, the United States and Russia, to deal with each other with candor we must build a firm and mutual respect and friendship. (S)(u)

"Inevitably, a major responsibility to work together will fall upon the United States, Britain, Russia, and China in the first few years following the war. They will be the strongest nations. They will be the nations with the greatest power to preserve peace and to undermine it...." (S)(u)

MARQUIS CHILDS's column for June 5, 1944, was headed "ROOSEVELT-STALIN-CHURCHILL Team" in which he expressed his views as follows: (S)(u)

Two men could hardly be more unlike each other than President (S)(u)

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ROOSEVELT and Prime Minister CHURCHILL. To his associates, FDR presents an outward air of detachment and calm. CHURCHILL, all through the past weeks, has been intensely preoccupied with the big event to come, brooding over its outcome and its consequences. (S)(u)

Completely absorbed in preparations for the great offensive, CHURCHILL has brushed aside any talk about what is to happen after the war. He simply will not hear it. (S)(u)

That is the explanation of those who have seen him recently for his "kind words" for FRANCO, Spain. They say that he was thinking solely of Spain today in relation to the supreme test of Allied arms. He knows--so the explanation goes--as well as anyone else the Dictator FRANCO cannot long survive the end of the war. (S)(u)

He has had some rather sharp disagreements with ROOSEVELT, some of them face-to-face, others by long distance. These have involved, on several occasions, CHURCHILL's concept of colonies and "subject people." The American President and the British Prime Minister have found themselves diametrically opposed. (S)(u)

At Teheran there was something like a showdown. Whether the differences have since been reconciled, only the principals know. CHURCHILL may stand pat on the question of colonies and the empire. (S)(u)

That would then give the vote of the third member of the team--STALIN--decisive importance. At Teheran, STALIN was with ROOSEVELT as CHIANG KAI-SHEK had been at Cairo. It must always be remembered, however, that what STALIN wants above everything else is a peaceful, orderly world in which Russia can be rebuilt. (S)(u)

Uncle JOE might decide that there would be less confusion if everything was put back-for the time being, anyway--as it was before 1939. Therein, his views might coincide with CHURCHILL's. (S)(u)

The British aristocrat and the Georgian peasant's son have had at least one major row - at the time CHURCHILL visited Moscow in 1942. But they are both supremely realists and they both know what they want. (S)(u)

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The column of MARQUIS CHILDS in the Washington Post for June 10, 1944, was headed "MARSHALL and EISENHOWER" in which he set out his views pertaining to both of these military men as follows: (S)(u)

How fortunate we are in the two men chiefly responsible for directing the invasion becomes more apparent as the battle progresses. For a nation that allowed its military establishment to sink so low, we hardly deserve the good luck of having General MARSHALL and General EISENHOWER. (S)(u)

Here in Washington, MARSHALL has directed the ground strategy of the war as Chief of Staff. Working closely with General EISENHOWER, who was his choice to lead the invasion forces, the Chief of Staff in recent months has spent most of his energies toward completing preparations for the greatest military movement in history. (S)(u)

On the very eve of the invasion, MARSHALL went to the Soviet Embassy to receive a high decoration - the Order of Suworov - from Ambassador GROMYKO. That bit of gold at the end of a bright-colored ribbon symbolized the success of one of MARSHALL's chief objectives in the war. (S)(u)

One reason for his choice of EISENHOWER may have been his knowledge of the supreme commander's ability to cooperate, to put down jealousies and rivalries. EISENHOWER has gone to great lengths to achieve a good relationship with the British. Beginning in North Africa, he has insisted that all men serving on his staff put aside petty resentments and prejudices. (S)(u)

As did his chief at home, he knew that one sure way to lose, if not the war, then the peace, was to allow a split to develop between the partners in the struggle. (S)(u)

EISENHOWER's task of cooperation was not an easy one. The tension in England has been great in the weeks of waiting. Thousands upon thousands of Americans - an invading army - have complicated life. They get more pay than British soldiers and they spend it freely and often noisily. (S)(u)

Yet, so far as we know on this side, no major incident has marred the working friendship existing between the two forces. (S)(u)

As an outgrowth of the Teheran conferences, and the friendships military men established there, cooperation with Russia has greatly improved. In the early part of the war, Soviet suspicion kept our military attaches to Russia in Moscow and, even there, they were held to a pretty circumscribed beat. (S)(u)

Our military leaders at Teheran were mightily impressed by Marshal (S)(u)

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STALIN. They liked the frank, direct way he talked and, besides that, he had behind him an impressive string of victories. (S)(u)

During the discussion of the invasion, timed at Teheran for the last week in May or the first week of June, STALIN in effect said: (S)(u)

"Don't worry about us. When you begin, we will have something ready and it will be something big." (S)(u)

Allied commanders took that assurance at its full value. They are awaiting with confidence the drive Russia will unleash. The decoration pinned on General MARSHALL's tunic was the sign and the seal of a practical friendship long since pledged. (S)(u)

MARQUIS CHILDS devoted two additional columns to General GEORGE C. MARSHALL, his column of September 13, 1944, was headed "General GEORGE C. MARSHALL" and his column for September 14, 1944, was headed "Man and Soldier." (S)(u)

MARQUIS CHILDS's column which appeared in the September 9, 1944, Washington Post was headed "Trouble Maker" and reflected his opinion regarding WILLIAM C. WULLITT as follows: (S)(u)

You sometimes have the feeling that this is where you come in - that the film is repeating itself in a grim sort of way. The familiar names bounce back into the headlines - Chateau Thierry, Belleau Woods. (S)(u)

What is more disquieting is to find, at the start of the post-war drama, that some of the old actors are cheering out of the wings again. WILLIAM C. WULLITT, who should surely have the grace to keep out of sight, has turned up once more in the familiar role of troublemaker. (S)(u)

He has given new currency, through the medium of "Life" magazine, to the most ancient Nazi propaganda weapon - the suspicion that Soviet Russia intends to communique the European continent. WULLITT attributes this view to Italians whom he interviewed in Rome; but his own prejudice and bitter personal resentments are plainly visible. (S)(u)

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His report should be judged in the light of his unfortunate, yes, disastrous, record in world affairs. Because it is so directly related to this latest effort to muddy the water it is worth reviewing here. (S)(u)

BULLITT, a man of wealth, a dilettante in the arts, was sent by President ROOSEVELT to be the first American Ambassador to the Soviet Union. He had supported ROOSEVELT in 1932, and was known to be friendly to Communist Russia. He was one of a generation of wishful, wistful pinks who went to Moscow expecting to find the millennium. (S)(u)

Ambassador BULLITT was quickly disillusioned. It was the beginning of the brutal purge period. The Russians were intensely suspicious of the Western democracies, and with good reason. In the files of the State Department are shrill protests from Ambassador BULLITT about the treatment accorded him and his servants in Moscow. (S)(u)

It was not long before he persuaded his friend, the President, to transfer him out of a post for which he had been ideally unsuited. As a further reward for loyalty, he was made Ambassador to France. (S)(u)

Into the swirling intrigues of a France on the brink of ruin, BULLITT plunged with all his own love of the subtle as contra the direct and straightforward. Entertaining elaborately, he became part of the set that was soon to be shown to the world as utterly bankrupt. Even the few politicians with good intentions were hopelessly ensnared in the tangle of corruption. (S)(u)

Throughout his stay in Paris, BULLITT indulged the phobia he had acquired in his great Moscow disillusionment. His bitterness toward the Soviets colored his attitude toward the Spanish Civil War, and may have been one reason why the State Department failed to perceive that this was not merely a civil war, but the first battle in HITLER's conquest of the world. (S)(u)

For the Ambassador and his rich aristocratic friends in Paris, it was so simple. The Spanish Government was dominated by "The Reds" and therefore must be wrong. (S)(u)

After the fall of France, BULLITT was given one or two minor Government posts, but most of his time was taken up with an intrigue which had the net result of tragically weakening the effectiveness of the State Department. There was also a brief and slightly ludicrous interval in which he ran for Mayor of Philadelphia, making every mistake that could possibly be made. (S)(u)

Devoid of any Government position, he turned to Europe as a writer (S)(u)

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for "Life" and, curiously, in the uniform of a French officer. This perhaps is a part of the politics of this strange political year. He is adding his bit to the overwhelming difficulty of achieving anything like a decent world. (u)

Undoubtedly his aristocratic friends in Rome shuddered over Russia's intentions, just as they once shuddered in Paris. But such shudders out of the dead past are not calculated to convince Russia of the sincerity of our friendship. Pravda angrily calls SULLIVAN "a bankrupt spy." (u)

Realistic men who know the Soviets believe they will cooperate into a reasonable adjustment of power in Europe. Let us not, for God's sake, start once again furthering the silly intrigues which helped bring the world almost to the point of ruin. (u)

"Who's Who in America for 1952 - 1953" has the following information regarding MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS, 501 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase 16, Maryland: (u)

He was born in Clinton, Iowa, on March 17, 1903, son of WILLIAM HENRY and LILLIAN MALISSA (MARQUIS) CHILDS. He received an AB Degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1923, an MA Degree from the University of Iowa in 1925, and an honorary degree from Upsala College in 1943. He married LUE PARANTISS on August 26, 1926. He was employed by the United Press in 1923 and 1925 - 1926. He was employed by the St. Louis Post Dispatch from 1926 to 1944, and has been a columnist with United Features Syndicate since February of 1944. He made a three months tour of the battle front in 1945. He lectured at Columbia University, School of Journalism, (year not given). He was a lecturer at the University of Oregon in 1950. He received the Sigma Delta Chi award for Best Washington Correspondent in 1944. He was a member of the following clubs: Washington Press Club, Gridiron Club, and Cosmos (Washington, D. C.). He was author of the following: (u)

[Sweden - The Middle Way - 1936.
They Hate ROOSEVELT - 1936.
Washington Calling - 1937.
This Is Democracy - 1938.
Towards A Dynamic America (with WILLIAM T. STONE) - year not given.
This Is Your War - 1942.
The Cabin - 1944.] (u)

On April 20, 1953, SAMUEL SIMON KRAFSUR was interviewed in the course of another investigation by SAs PATRICK M. RICE and MAURICE A. TAYLOR. He furnished the names of newspapermen whom he recalled knowing in the middle 1940's. Among the newspapermen listed by KRAFSUR was MARQUIS CHILDS, who was working for the St. Louis Post Dispatch in Washington, D. C. At this time, he stated that he did not know whether VIADIMIR PRAVDIN knew CHILDS or not. SAMUEL SIMON KRAFSUR was employed in the middle 1940's as the Washington Representative of Tass. (u)

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On March 25, 1943, the Bureau requested that MARQUIS W. CHILDS, Washington Correspondent for the St. Louis Post Dispatch, be interviewed with reference to information appearing in his column on Falange activities in the Western Hemisphere in collaboration with the Axis powers. Mr. CHILDS was interviewed by SAC GUY HOTTEL and SA C. DALLAS MOBLEY at which time CHILDS advised that he had prepared a series of articles for his newspaper column under the dates of August 10 and 11, 1942, in which he publicized the extent of the Falange operations in the Western Hemisphere. According to Mr. CHILDS, his main source of information was a detailed memorandum on Falange activities made available to him by Honorable HENRY A. WALLACE, Vice-President of the United States. Mr. CHILDS claimed that he reviewed this memorandum in Vice-President WALLACE's office and prepared elaborate notes of the same which were used as a basis for the above mentioned articles.

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Mr. NITZE and DAGGETT H. HOWARD, an attorney attached to the General Counsel's Office of the Foreign Economic Administration, were interviewed by SA JESSE O. BISHOP, JR. on February 2, 1944. There were exhibited clippings appearing in the December 29, 30, and 31, 1943, issues of the St. Louis Post Dispatch written under a Washington dateline by MARQUIS W. CHILDS, a Washington correspondent of the Post Dispatch. It is pointed out that these articles quote from a memorandum as referred to in the December 30 issue of the Post Dispatch of a "Foreign Economic Administration executive who is a businessman rather than a New Dealer" and again in the December 31 issue of the Dispatch a memorandum from PAUL E. NITZE to SIDNEY H. SCHUBER. He also advised that the January 6, 1944, issue of the Post Dispatch carried quotations from a letter directed by Admiral KNOX LAND of the United States Maritime Commission to Judge BYRNES, the presidential advisor, dated November 19, 1943. He explained that this letter was directed by Mr. BYRNES to Mr. LEO CROWLEY, the Director of the Foreign Economic Administration, by a letter dated November 22, 1943. Mr. CROWLEY in turn made this letter available to various subordinate officials of the Foreign Economic Administration indicating in his memorandum of transmittal that he agreed with the suggestions set forth therein by Admiral LAND.

According to Mr. NITZE, the FEA subsequently adopted a stand directly opposed to the suggestions contained in Admiral LAND's letter and these proposed plans of the Administration were set forth in a letter dated December 28, 1943, and directed to Vice Admiral S. M. ROBINSON, U. S. Navy, Office of Procurement and Material over the signature of Director CROWLEY. The subject matter of these two letters concerned the nickel supply of this country and it was mentioned that the production in this country was at a minimum, that the Canadian supply would not be of sufficient quantity, and that this country would have to depend entirely upon the production being obtained from New Caledonia. The agent was informed that quotations from these two letters appeared in the January 6, 1944, issue of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. However, a copy of the latter Dispatch was not available at the time for examination. Mr. NITZE and Mr. HOWARD expressed the opinion that the information alleged to have appeared in the January 6 issue of the St. Louis Post Dispatch were of a secret nature and should have been maintained in a confidential and restricted manner because of

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their content. No authorization for the release of these stories has been made by anyone connected with the Foreign Economic Administration who is clothed with the authority to make such releases. They advised, however, that none of the documents used by the correspondent are marked Confidential, Restricted or Secret. The two letters and the memoranda in question have been viewed by various officials of the FEA and although some suggestions were offered by Messieurs WITZ and HOWARD as to the possibility of the identity of the person, they were unable to definitely identify same. They suggested that it would appear that the individual from whom the correspondent CHILDS obtained same must have known enough about the background and the administration of the FEA and its successor organizations, the ESW and the OEW, to appreciate the inconsistencies appearing in the letter received from Admiral LAND and Judge BRYNDS to CROWLEY and the letter directed by Director CROWLEY to Vice Admiral ROBINSON.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contained a letterhead of the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy dated June 30, 1938, which reflected that one MARQUIS CHILDS, not otherwise identified, was a sponsor of this organization.

On page 1704 of Appendix 9 "Communist Front Organizations," Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Seventy-Eighth Congress, Second Session, referred to Exhibit 1 on Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy. Mentioned in this exhibit is the name of Mrs. MARQUIS CHILDS, 501 Dorset Avenue, Somerset, Maryland, as one of twenty-one Washington hostesses who would be at home to receive gifts for Christmas for needy children in Spain. It is to be noted that Mr. and Mrs. MARQUIS CHILDS reside at 501 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and that Somerset is a section of Chevy Chase.

The Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy was cited by the HCUA as a Communist front organization in its report dated March 29, 1944.

Appendix 9 "Communist Front Organizations," Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Seventy Eighth Congress, Second Session, refers to Exhibit 1 which lists the names of various individuals who were affiliated with the Coordinating Committee To Lift The Embargo. Listed under the heading of "Writers" on page 668 of the above book is the name MARQUIS CHILDS.

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not otherwise identified. The information appearing in Exhibit 1 was obtained from the official booklet of the Coordinating Committee To Lift The Embargo.

The Coordinating Committee To Lift The Embargo was cited by the HCUA as a Communist front organization in its report dated March 29, 1944.

Appendix 9 "Communist Front Organizations; Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Seventy-Eighth Congress, Second Session, page 1018, refers to the annual report of the Membership Committee 1940 - 1941 of the League of Women Shoppers in which it is stated that twenty-six new members had joined the League at teas held in January for members and prospective members in the homes of various listed persons. Included in this list was the name Mrs. MARQUIS CHILDS, not otherwise identified.

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, made available the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Washington League of Women Shoppers in 1941, which reflected that Mrs. MARQUIS CHILDS, not otherwise identified, was elected vice-president of the organization at its meeting held in Washington, D. C. on March 2, 1937. This informant further advised that Mrs. MARQUIS CHILDS of 501 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, had contributed the following sums of money to the Washington League of Women Shoppers on the dates indicated:

March 8, 1937 - \$2.
January 14, 1939 - \$2.
February 6, 1940 - \$2.
April 26, 1940 - \$5.

According to this informant, Mrs. MARQUIS CHILDS of 501 Dorset Avenue, Somerset, Maryland, was an active member of the Washington League of Women Shoppers on January 1, 1941. As noted above, Somerset, Maryland, is a section of Chevy Chase, Maryland.

The League of Women Shoppers was cited by the HCUA as a Communist front organization.

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, furnished in 1942, a list of donors to the United Spanish Aid Committee. This list included the name together with the address and amount given. Included in this list was the following information:

MARQUIS CHILDS, 501 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland - \$10.50.

The United Spanish Aid Committee has been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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Confidential Informant T-5, of unknown reliability, when interviewed by SA C. E. WILLIAMS on November 14, 1951, in another case under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, furnished the flyer captioned "Celebration, The Sixth Anniversary Of The Founding Of The Republic Of Spain At The National Peace Club Auditorium, 14th and F Street, N. W., April 14 at 8:00p.m., under the auspices of the American Friends Of Spanish Democracy." This flyer listed the following speakers:

HIS Excellency DON FERNANDA DE LOS RIOS, Ambassador from Spain to the United States.

BENITO GALANZA, Co-Editor of the Photo History magazine, formerly Research Associate of the Foreign Policy Association.

MARQUIS CHILDS, author of "Sweden - The Middle Way."

T-5 advised that this pamphlet had come into his possession about 1937 or 1938.

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that in 1941, MARQUIS CHILDS of 501 Dorset Avenue, Somerset, Maryland, was a member of the American Peace Mobilization.

It will be noted that the American Peace Mobilization was declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant T-7, of unknown reliability, advised that MARQUIS CHILDS was a personal friend of JAMES NEWMAN who was formerly employed by the Office of War Mobilization and Recovery and was also an Adviser to the Senate Atomic Energy Committee. This informant alleged that NEWMAN was engaged in espionage activities in Washington, D. C. He further advised that MARQUIS CHILDS was used as a propaganda maker to force the release of atomic information to Russia.

An extensive investigation was conducted by this office of NEWMAN and failed to disclose any information of a pertinent nature regarding his affiliation or association or to establish any espionage activity on his part.

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Journalism, for information regarding MARQUIS CHILDS.
It is recalled that the biographic sketch of him
appearing in "Who's Who in America for 1952 - 1953"
showed him as a lecturer at Columbia University,
School of Journalism, date not shown.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

*Will check the indices of the American Representatives
attending the Washington Convention of International
Organizations for any information which would show

REFERENCE: Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated
February 26, 1954.
Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated
March 5, 1954.

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FOIA(b) (1)

INFORMANTS

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

T-1: [REDACTED]

T-2: [REDACTED]

T-3: Anonymous source. (u)

T-4: [REDACTED]

reported in the report of SA NED P. HOLMAN, JR. dated June 19, 1942, at Washington, D. C., in the cases entitled "UNITED AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR SPANISH REFUGEE AID, AMERICAN RESCUE SHIP MISSION, INTERNAL SECURITY - C" and "NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY, WASHINGTON FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY, SPANISH REFUGEE RELIEF CAMPAIGN, INTERNAL SECURITY - C."

T-5: MURRY LEVY, who was interviewed on November 14, 1951, by SA CRAWFORD F. WILLIAMS concerning CLARENCE GUREWITZ, during which interview LEVY furnished some literature concerning the American Friends of Spanish Democracy. At the time of furnishing this literature he claimed that he had received it about 1937 or 1938. This literature is filed in 100-1162-1A2.

T-6: Anonymous source.

T-7: Letter from Bureau dated March 27, 1946, setting out information furnished the Bureau in confidence by Mr. JOSEPH A. PANUCH, Deputy to Assistant Secretary of State RUSSELL that there was an enormous espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C., with the ultimate objective of obtaining information regarding atomic energy.

LEADSTHE NEW YORK OFFICE:AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

[REDACTED]

Will check the records of Columbia University, School of

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DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60414)

SAC, WFO (65-5953)

2/26/54

dated 7/18/00
 PER AGENCY letter information
 Remains classified in para. on pgs
 39063 plw/bcl/rb
 8/21/00

7/17/98

CLASSIFIED BY 8224JMK/BCE/TB
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

SP5TFC/AB
 8/19/00

ESPIONAGE - R
 (OO:WASHINGTON FIELD)

Re New York teletype to the Bureau dated 2/23/54,
 requesting Bureau authority to interview W. AVERELL HARRIMAN.

In the event the Bureau authorizes this interview,
 it is suggested that HARRIMAN be questioned regarding his
 knowledge of MARQUIS W. CHILDS, who is considered by WFO as a
 very good suspect for unknown subject.

The personal diary and appointment calendar for the
 late EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR. for the period 5/4/44 to 5/16/44
 reflected that STETTINIUS was in contact with only three news
 analysts during this period, namely, MARQUIS CHILDS, ERNEST
 LINDLAY and JOHN FITZMORRIS.

The Bureau's attention is called to the following
 information regarding MARQUIS W. CHILDS:

His name appeared in the indices of the American
 Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic
 Action. He was a sponsor of the Washington Friends of Spanish
 Democracy. He was on the Executive Committee of the Spanish
 Refugee Relief. He was in frequent contact with the Russian
 Embassy in Washington, D. C., in 1944 and 1945. These contacts
 were to obtain, ostensibly, information for writing articles
 for the St. Louis Post Dispatch by whom he was employed as a
 Washington Correspondent.

HF:rm
 2 New York (65-15882)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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WFO 65-5953

The appointment calendar of EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR. for 5/8/44 reflected a meeting with MARQUIS CHILDS for 4:30 on that day. This appointment calendar reflected under the date of 5/16/44 that MARQUIS CHILDS called STETTINIUS and asked if there was any truth to rumors about a conflict between STETTINIUS and HULL. STETTINIUS flatly and definitely denied this.

A review of the Washington Post newspaper for the months of May and June of 1944 reflected that MARQUIS CHILDS was writing a column under the heading, "Washington Calling." This column for 5/11/44 was subheaded "STETTINIUS Reports" which dealt with STETTINIUS' recent visit to England. This article referred to STETTINIUS talking with WINSTON CHURCHILL. His column for 5/26/44 carried the following subheading, "Our Shortsighted French Policy." This article criticized the attitude of the United States for not deciding which governmental group of France that the United States should work with regarding the approaching invasion of Europe. CHILDS believed that time was running out and that even now it may be too late. This article stated that American troops are now about to invade the continent without any real understanding having been reached with the forces of French resistance. CHILDS explained in this article that this delay was caused by the prejudice of one man - FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT.

Mr. CHILDS' column of 6/10/44 was subheaded, "MARSHALL and EISENHOWER". This article pointed out the excellent job that EISENHOWER was doing in Europe and the excellent job that MARSHALL was doing in this country in solving controversial issues regarding the progress of the war in Europe.

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WFO 65-5953

[] on 6/6/46 reflected information that LARRY TODD, Tass News Agency, told V. BURDIN that he had just received a letter from the Overseas Writers Organization, asking him to assist them in getting N. V. NOVIKOV to speak at their luncheon. TODD advised that OREKHOV knew about the Organization and some of its members were BURT N. NOVER, CHILDS and LIPPMANN. TODD pointed out that the OWO had been very unfriendly to the Soviet Union. BURDIN asked TODD for his opinion and TODD replied that if NOVIKOV had need to state Russia's position on any matter, this would be an excellent place to do it. TODD was advised that LITVINOV spoke before this group but GROMYKO did not. (S)(u)

[] reported that MARQUIS CHILDS of the St. Louis Post Dispatch was in contact with Mr. POSTOYER in January, 1942, regarding young officers in the Soviet Army and how Russia is handling their medical problems. (S)(u)

[] advised on 11/9/45 that SAM KRAFSUR, Tass News Agency, advised his New York Office that MARQUIS CHILDS had attended the reception given at the Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., in celebration of the 28th Anniversary of the October Revolution. (S)(u)

On 3/25/43 the Bureau requested that MARQUIS W. CHILDS, Washington Correspondent of the St. Louis Dispatch, be interviewed with reference to information appearing in his column of Falange activities in the Western Hemisphere in collaboration with Axis powers. CHILDS was interviewed by SAC GUY HOTTEL and SA C. DALLAS NOBLEY, at which time CHILDS advised that he prepared the series of articles for his newspaper under the dates of August 10 and August 11, 1952, in which he publicized the extent of the Falange operation in the Western Hemisphere. According to CHILDS, his main source of information was a detailed memorandum on Falange activities made available to him by Honorable HENRY A. WALLACE, Vice President of the United States. CHILDS advised that he reviewed this memorandum in Mr. WALLACE's office and prepared elaborate notes on the same which were used as the basis for the above-mentioned items. This information is being set out to show that MARQUIS CHILDS claimed to have had access to papers of Vice President WALLACE.

STETTINIUS' diary reflected that W. AVERELL HARRIMAN was arriving in Washington on 5/6/44 and would be staying at the Mayflower Hotel.

It is felt that an interview with HARRIMAN would be of great assistance in identifying unknown subject in this case. P.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD ~~SECRET~~

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE APR 27 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/29, 30, 4/7-9, 12-14/54	REPORT MADE BY ALBERT J. KLEIN	TRON
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

- P -

DETAILS:

THIS REPORT SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU, AS IT CONTAINS MATERIAL AND REFERENCES TO INFORMATION FURNISHED BY T-1, OF KNOWN RELIABILITY

PER Agency letter dated 7/16/00 info remains classified. 39063elw/but TB 8/31/00

CLASSIFIED BY 8824 Jm/BCE/TB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

7/24/98 SP5 JCT/AB 8/9/00

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28

AUG 20 1957

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Original Filed In 65-60414-37

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NY 65-15882

A. BACKGROUND DATA ON MARQUIS CHILDS1. "Current Biography"

According to the 1943 edition of "Current Biography," page 126, MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS was born on March 17, 1903 in Clinton, Iowa; graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1923; married LUE PRENTISS in 1926; and has two children, HENRY and MALISSA.

Following his graduation, CHILDS worked for the United Press for a short period of time after which he returned to Iowa to teach English Composition at the University of Iowa. In 1925, he returned to United Press, and in 1926 he joined the staff of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" in the capacity of feature writer.

In the spring of 1930, he took a leave of absence to attend an exposition in Sweden, in which country he remained to write a series of articles for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" on Sweden's social and economic ideas. In 1933 he again visited Europe, returning to the United States in June of 1934 to take a position as a member of the Washington Staff of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch."

"Current Biography" further indicated that during the summer of 1937 MARQUIS CHILDS returned to Europe to gather material for a book on Scandinavia, and from Scandinavia he went to Spain to write a series of articles on the Spanish Civil War. According to "Current Biography", he was anti-FRANCO and pro-Loyalist. The following year he went to Mexico to write a series of articles on oil expropriation and on the social-economic status of that country.

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It was further indicated in "Current Biography" that his book, "I Write From Washington" was published in 1942, and, according to the "New York Times", it was a series of essays on various aspects of political life under the first two and one-half administrations of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. It was indicated that CHILDS "is decidedly more pro-New Deal than anti -- although, he is by no means uncritical."

In the spring of 1943, he was one of six United States newspapermen invited to Sweden as guests of the Swedish Foreign Office.

"Current Biography" further described CHILDS as being best known for his "clear, trenchant analysis of events in Washington and their repercussions throughout America." Further, as Washington correspondent for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," he had the opportunity to observe American administration and legislation, and to be "on the inside" of the stories that make headlines and of the gossip that filters through the Capitol.

He has also written innumerable articles for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," and such magazines as "Saturday Evening Post"; "New Republic"; "Yale Review"; "Life"; and "Readers Digest." His views on national, political, and economic problems, according to a release from the Bureau that sponsors his lectures are "sound and temperate, bolstered always with unassailable facts, with information gleaned from sources accessible to few outside official circles."

2. "Who's Who in America"

According to the 1952-1953 edition of "Who's Who in America," page 439, MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS was born on March 17, 1903 in Clinton, Iowa; graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1923; was married in 1926; had two

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children, HENRY PRENTISS, and MALISSA MARQUIS; was with the United Press in 1923 and from 1925 to 1926; with the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" from 1926 to 1944; and has been a columnist with the United Features Syndicate since February of 1944. Further, in 1945 he made a three month tour of the battlefield, and that he was a lecturer at the Columbia University School of Journalism and the University of Oregon in 1950.

He is a member of Kappa Sigma and the Sigma Delta Chi, as well as the Cosmos, Gridiron and Washington Press Clubs in Washington, D.C.

3. New York Times Index

The 1944 edition of the New York Times Index contains no references on MARQUIS CHILDS.

4. "Readers Guide"

"Readers Guide" of Periodical Literature, edition of July 1943 - April 1945, page 307, reflects the following references to MARQUIS CHILDS:

" 'Boomtown on the Amazon,' Sat. Eve Post, 216:18 P 26'44

" 'How to Win a Medal,' Sat. Eve Post, 216:6 P 12'44

" 'Idealist of the New Deal', Sat. R. Lit, 27:11 S 9'44

" 'Childs for Clapper,' Por. Newsweek, 23:82 P 21'44"

B. REVIEW OF NEW YORK OFFICE FILES

The files of the New York Office, as reviewed on March 29, 1954, reflect the following information and/or pertinent references on MARQUIS CHILDS:

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In 1943, the Department of State furnished a list of individuals scheduled to arrive in the United States via Pan American Clipper on April 24, 1943 from Lisbon, Portugal, and among those listed was MARQUIS CHILDS, who was described as a journalist for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch."

In May, 1943 T-2, of known reliability, furnished information to the effect that MARQUIS CHILDS was listed on the committee of sponsors of the American Friends of German Freedom which, according to literature of this organization, at the time was headed by REINHOLD NIEBUHR as chairman, and had as its stated purpose, "to have the German people make Germany democratic by deposing the Junkers and Nazi Party members."

In addition, a folder entitled "A Positive Program for Germany after Hitler", as furnished by T-3, of known reliability, in 1943 reflected that the American Friends of German Freedom had as its purpose, "to foster the development of Germany democracy in Germany," but indicated that it was against partition of Germany for the reason that "any plan to partition Germany will only provide nationalist fanatics with fertile soil in which to cultivate irredentism that could again poison the world."

As has been previously indicated in reports in this case, the speech referred to is believed to have been a speech of DEWEY made on April 27, 1944, which in

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NY 65-15882

substance called for the utter defeat of Germany and Japan; their complete disarmament; and that "they must not be left in a post-war environment which might enable them to maneuver ^{balance} ~~area~~ of power."

The New York Office files further reflect that on September 23, 1944 T-4, of known reliability, advised that MARQUIS CHILDS had sent a telegram to OSCAR R. LANGE on that day wherein he indicated that he desired to have dinner with LANGE on the following Thursday. ~~(S)~~ (u)

It is noted that T-4 and T-5, of known reliability, have advised that on September 28, 1944 OSCAR LANGE had dinner at the Quadrangle Club at the University of Chicago with MARQUIS CHILDS, and that CHILDS stayed that night at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago. ~~(S)~~ (u)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Further, it is noted that on October 7, 1944 T-4 advised that an individual named ALBERT PARRY had communicated with OSCAR LANGE concerning the writings of HUGO and FREDERICH DON, and on October 14, 1944 PARRY had told LANGE that DON was interested in doing research at the University of Chicago. (S)(u)

It may be noted that the DON referred to by PARRY is identical with the DON mentioned in the above indicated message. (S)(u)

Further, with respect to MARQUIS CHILDS, the files of the New York Office disclose that on January 10, 1947 T-6, of known reliability, advised that on that day HENRY WALLACE was to give a speech and that MARQUIS CHILDS was to be on the same program. It is noted that WALLACE was also mentioned in the above indicated message of May 27, 1944; however, this was over two years prior to the aforementioned file reference.

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Under date of November 21, 1947, Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER wrote to PAUL A. WALKER, Acting Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C., in which letter Mr. HOOVER referred to the following statement attributed to CLIFFORD DURN of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) that had appeared in the column of MARQUIS CHILDS in the issue of November 18, 1947 of the "Washington Post." The article stated, "Already the FBI is furnishing to the Commission unsolicited reports on individuals connected with radio, and I can assure you that if you should be told the kind of things contained in many of these reports, you would dismiss the information as baseless gossip."

According to the letter of Mr. HOOVER, Mr. CHILDS in his column quoted the foregoing statement of DURN, and added the following observation:

"Note the word 'unsolicited'. It indicates that the FBI initiated investigations and sought to influence FCC decisions by sending reports on certain individuals to the Commission. If this is happening, it is something Congress should know about."

The files of the New York Office further reveal that by letter dated March 2, 1950, JAMES E. HATCHER, Chief of Investigation Division, Civil Service Commission, advised that in an application for Federal employment MALISSA MARQUIS CHILDS, daughter of MARQUIS CHILDS, stated she was a member of the American Youth for Democracy for approximately five weeks in the fall of 1946 when she was seventeen years of age and a freshman at Barnard College. She added that when she learned from her father that this organization was Communist dominated she resigned therefrom.

It is noted that the American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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In his column "Washington Calling" of December 19, 1950 MARQUIS CHILDS was complimentary of the FBI stating ".....but so long as the FBI maintains the record it has, there need be no fear of criticism...". MARQUIS CHILDS was again complimentary of the FBI in his column in the "Washington Post" of February 16, 1951 captioned "Handicapping the FBI."

A list of Washington, D.C. members of the Institute of Pacific Relations, as furnished by EDWARD C. CARTER, former Secretary General of the International Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to SAS JAMES N. JULIANA and CHESTER A. NEILLY, reflects the name of MARQUIS CHILDS, "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," 1422 F Street, Washington, D.C.

In connection with the Institute of Pacific Relations, it is noted that in a report, dated July 2, 1952, of the Sub-Committee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, this Committee concluded that, while most of the members of the Institute of Pacific Relations and its Board of Trustees were inactive and without any influence over the policies of the organization, and while the names of prominent individuals were by design used as a screen for the activities of the inner core of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the activities, administration, and policies of the Institute of Pacific Relations were controlled by a small core of Communists or pro-Communist personnel.

In addition to the foregoing, it is noted that, as has been previously reported in this case, on September 29, 1953 ROBERT J. LYNCH, who served as the special assistant to the Under Secretary of State EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR. during the pertinent period, advised MARQUIS CHILDS was among the journalists known by STETTINIUS.

It is also noted that it has been previously reported that W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, United States Ambassador to Russia, advised on March 14, 1954 that he knows MARQUIS CHILDS at the present time, but he could not definitely say

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NY 65-15882

whether he knew him during the pertinent period.

C. ANALYSIS

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NY 65-15882

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED	FILE WHERE FOUND
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T-1

FOIA(b) (1)

T-2 Used to document MARQUIS CHILDS
Mrs. H.P.
SIOUSSAT,
Secy. to Sales
Mgr., Statler
Hotel, Washington,
D.C.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

T-3 Used to document an organization

T-4 Used to document MARQUIS CHILDS

T-5 Used to document MARQUIS CHILDS
Fisur by
Chicago agents

T-6 Used to document MARQUIS CHILDS

MISCELLANEOUS

Reference WFO report set out a lead for the
NYO to check the records of the Columbia University School
of Journalism for info re MARQUIS CHILDS, who, according to
"Who's Who in America," had been a lecturer there.

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NY 65-15882

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)MISCELLANEOUS (CONT'D.)

In this regard, it is noted that the "New York Herald Tribune" of 4/4/53 quoted CARL W. ACKERMAN, Dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism, as saying that "after twenty-two years as Dean, I am now discontinuing my practice of cooperating with the Federal, State, and local investigating agencies except on written request and on advice of counsel."

In view of this attitude on the part of Dean ACKERMAN, and because of CHILDS' connection with the newspaper field, no contact will be made at the Columbia University School of Journalism.

LEADSCHICAGOAt Chicago, Illinois

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Will conduct necessary investigation and file review to further identify "HUGO and FREDERICH DON" mentioned by [redacted] on 10/7/44 and 10/14/44, either one of whom may be identical with the "DON" mentioned in the message of 5/27/44. (S)(u)

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

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NY 65-15882

~~TOP SECRET~~ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)WASHINGTON FIELDAt Washington, D.C.NEW YORKAt New York, New York

In this regard, it is noted that on 4/13/54 Miss MC GRAY, his secretary, advised that Mr. HARRIMAN had not as yet had the opportunity to make the desired check.

REFERENCE: Report of SA HOWARD FLETCHER, 3/19/54, Washington, D.C.
Report of SA ALBERT J. KLEIN, 3/24/54, New York

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A. H. Belmont

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April 12, 1954

W. A. Branigan



ESPIONAGE - R

Remains classified per agency letter
dated 7/18/00 390632 hwb/brl/rs
8/31/00
7-24-98

CLASSIFIED BY 8224 JMK/ACE/TB

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395,492

SP5 JSC/AB
8/9/00SYNOPSIS:RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The possibility that Childs was intentionally furnishing information to the Soviets, or, at best, was violating confidence placed in him, should be considered in connection with our dealings with him as a nationally syndicated columnist.

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141 APR 22 1954

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Winterrowd

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APR 26 1954

Attachment

55-60414

cc - 94-35425

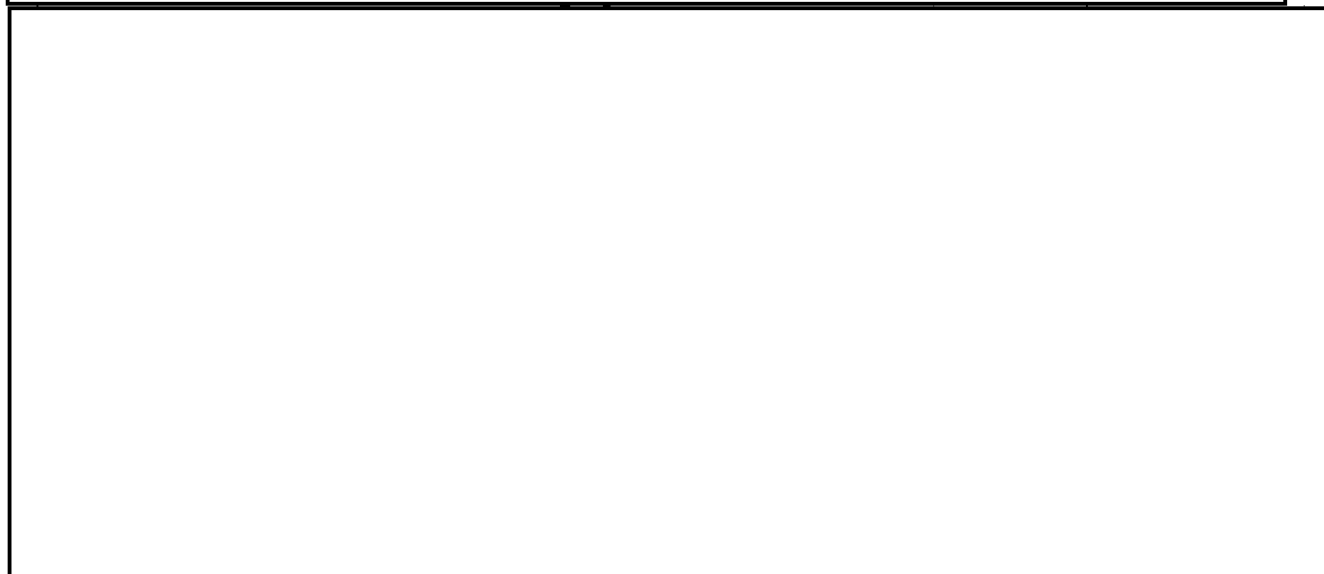
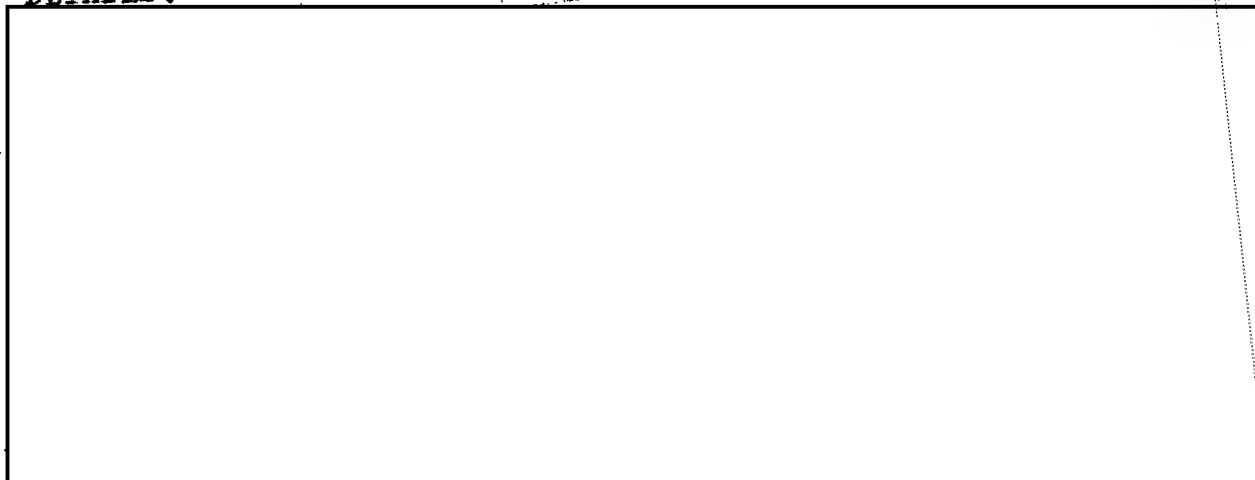
cc - Mr. Nichols

GAD:mpp:wjw

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DETAILS:



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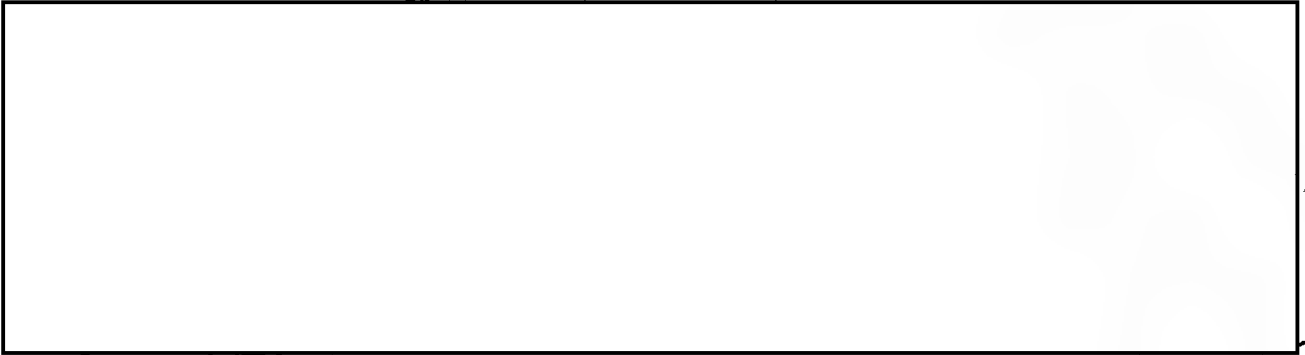
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Marquis Childs' column of 5/26/44, captioned "Our Short Sighted French Policy" stated, "Even now it may be too late. American troops are about to invade the continent without any real understanding having been reached with the French resistance. This can be put down to the prejudice of one man. That man is Franklin Roosevelt. ---- The courageous men and women who have kept Free France alive during all the long, painful, sordid months of occupation will never understand the failure to treat with their leader. The British ---- have been hinting broadly for a long time that they would like to see the matter settled."

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OBSERVATIONS:



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**~~SECRET~~

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/26/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/7, 10, 17-24/54	REPORT MADE BY HOWARD FLETCHER, JR. jsg
TITLE <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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10-15-97
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389,394 **SP5JCLAB**
8/9/00

Per Agency letter dated 7/18/00 info
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WFO 65-5953

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THIS REPORT SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AS IT CONTAINS MATERIAL AND REFERENCES TO INFORMATION FURNISHED BY T-1, OF KNOWN RELIABILITY.

It is noted that MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS, a newspaperman who had contact in high government circles and by virtue of his contact with EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., during the pertinent period, is being considered as a possible suspect for unknown subject.

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- 1 - San Francisco (Info) (RM)

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MARQUIS CHILDS' column, "Washington Calling" on August 24, 1944, in the Washington Post, carried the sub-heading, "Dumbarton Oaks." This article reflected the following:

There is a tendency, perhaps because it's a political year, to build the Dumbarton Oaks conference as more important than it really is, on the one hand, while pushing it over with the other hand.

Actually, there is an excellent chance of reaching a working agreement at which Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN, head of the British delegation called "the humble official level." The conference was never intended to do more than prepare the way for a final agreement.

In the light of this modest aim, the pomp and circumstance surrounding the first session seemed excessive. Or at any rate, the number of newsreel cameras focused on the conference table was out of proportion to the scale of the event itself.

The men who sat around that table in the glare of the Klieg lights were chosen because of their brains and their technical ability. All indications are that they will start with a framework on which there is general agreement, since all three countries have previously circulated draft plans which coincide at major points.

Now it will be necessary to fill in some details. A great deal of hard work must go into the effort to find a formula for incorporating the small nations so they will feel part of a going concern.

While the great stars of international statesmanship are conspicuous by their absence, since this is an "exploratory" gathering, each country has sent capable representatives who come primed with the point of view of their respective countries. They are men of experience.

ALEXEI VISHINSKY, a Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs for the Soviets and judge at the famous Moscow treason trial,

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might have added a bit of color and authority to his delegation. One thing, however, is in favor of Ambassador ANDREI GROMYKO, and that is that the conference will know when he speaks that he speaks not for himself but for STALIN. Whereas, if MAXIM LITVINOFF, also a Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs and with far more background than the Ambassador, had been chairman of the delegation, there would have been room for doubt.

No one could but be impressed with the Soviet admiral and the Soviet general who sat at the conference table with GROMYKO. They are both young men, and yet you felt they had been tempered by the fire of death and destruction which had rocked their land. They had the look of quiet strength that seems to mark most of Russia's fighting men.

CADOGAN, permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Britain's advance civil service system, is one of the most capable men in the field, with a long background of experience. At the opening meeting his remarks had more substance than those of any other speaker. He injected a reminder that no matter how beautiful the political plan arrived at, it will mean little in a world torn by economic uncertainty.

For the conference with the Chinese, to follow the present sessions, Chungking is sending one of China's most brilliant men, Dr. WELLINGTON KOO, who has been Ambassador to England during the war. Dr. KOO has represented China at almost every international conference since the Versailles Treaty. In 1915, he was Minister to the United States.

A good argument can be made, it seems to me, for keeping the sessions of these specialists closed, as they will be during the conference. Troops are stationed at every entrance to the estate and visitors' credentials closely scrutinized.

What is being done is tentative. An argument between GROMYKO and CADOGAN, or between CADOGAN and Under Secretary of State STETTINIUS, chairman of our own delegation, does not mean a permanent difference -- as it might seem to mean in big headlines in the newspaper.

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This same argument, however, will not hold for the sessions at which all the nations will discuss the Dumbarton proposals. Then the plan must be subjected to the cross fire of public opinion around the world. It must be subject to modification and change in accord with the hopes and fears of mankind everywhere.

MARQUIS CHILDS' column "Washington Calling" in the Washington Post of September 25, 1944, carried the subheading, "After Dumbarton Oaks" and reflected his views pertaining to this conference as follows:

With the first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks conference drawing to a close, the conferees are showing real signs of optimism. The extent of the agreement they have reached apparently goes beyond what they had hoped for when they first sat down around the conference table.

It hasn't been easy, by any means. In fact, it has gone more slowly than had been expected. There were long discussions over the degree of representation to be accorded the small nations, and also over what should be done if one of the four should turn aggressor.

Nor will the final results show a perfect accord on every score. That could only happen in an ideal world, and these men were trying always to keep an eye on reality.

Shortly, the three-way discussion with Russians will be over, and then the Chinese will move in. With a framework already laid down, the hope is that this second meeting can be concluded in a week or ten days.

The Under Secretary of State EDWARD A. STETTINIUS, JR., will report to the President. His report will, it is hoped, be made public almost at once. Protocol calls for holding it up until all the governments are ready to release the reports of their respective chiefs of delegation.

The men laboring over this agreement know best of all that it's only a beginning. Having taken this first step, they realize what patience, what painstaking effort must go into building up from this point on.

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A lot of questions are unanswered. What about the place of France? What about the status of colonies in the new organization?

The knots that must be untied before anything like peace can prevail in Europe are soaked in blood. The question mark of Poland casts a dark shadow over the peace table. It stands as a kind of symbol of the tortured world that has seen so much of sanity and decency -- yes, Christianity -- lost in the swamp of despair.

While the peace planners were sitting around a table at Dumbarton Oaks, there was agony in Warsaw. It was the agony of men dying in the conviction of betrayal.

Whatever the truth about who said what and who said it first, the fact remains that the Soviets did not come to the aid of General BOR's underground army, and indeed, put obstacles in the way of the British and Americans getting help in. Putting emotion to one side, Russia lost an opportunity to show the world that aid for Poland could come from Moscow; that the Poles are forever linked to their great neighbor on the east.

The tragic misunderstanding is ended now. Help is coming from all sides. It was ended, I believe, because the Government here in Washington stood firm.

There is a difference, although some people won't see it, between standing firm for what we believe to be right and muddying the issues with the kind of silly intrigue that WILLIAM BULLITT sought to revive. We know World War III -- a war of annihilation -- lies down that road. There's a chance to avoid it on the other road.

In 1919, the victorious nations drew up a pretty blueprint for a league of perfect nations. The peace planners preferred to close their eyes to the faults and failings of human beings, once they'd tailored their plan to an ideal pattern. This time we're going about it the other way -- setting up a framework in which the tangles of the war can be unsnarled.

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Now and then the old voices still echo the past. Senator WHEELER, who never learns and never forgets, apparently wants a repeat 1919. He predicts a fight on anything that Dumbarton Oaks may offer.

Fortunately, most Americans know now that this is merely the croak of a past which preferred self-destruction to anything less than impossible perfection. They know that Dumbarton Oaks is merely a station on a difficult journey.

The General Index of the Library of Congress was checked regarding pamphlets and books written by MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS and reflected that the following had been written by him:

Sweden; Where Capitalism is Controlled (copyrighted 1934)

They Hate Roosevelt (copyrighted 1936)

Washington Calling (copyrighted 1937)

Sweden; the Middle Way (copyrighted 1937)

This is Democracy; Collective Bargaining in Scandinavia (copyrighted 1938)

Toward a Dynamic America, (the challenge of a changing world) co-authored with WILLIAM T. STONE (copyrighted 1941)

This Is Your War (copyrighted 1942)

I Write From Washington (copyrighted 1942)

The Cabin (copyrighted 1944)

America's Economic Supremacy (book by BROOKS ADAMS, evaluated by MARQUIS CHILDS - copyrighted 1947)

Which Way For America (presented at the First Annual Memorial Lecture sponsored by the American Newspaper Guild and the School of Journalism, University of Minnesota, May 23, 1947.)

The Farmer Takes a Hand (copyrighted 1952)

Ethics in a Business Society (copyrighted 1954)

A check of the index and preface was made, and no reference was located reflecting that MARQUIS CHILDS knew Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN; however, the following reference shows that MARQUIS CHILDS had been in England prior to the pertinent period. On page 140 of "I Write From Washington," copyrighted in 1942, there was contained the following:

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"In London in the summer I had lunch with a friend who had been in the Embassy (British) at Washington, and he had brought with him the Foreign Officer in Charge of the North American Desk."

A check with Mrs. ERYL RUDLIN, who is in charge of the British Division of the Biographical Information Office, Department of State, reflects that Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN was in charge of the Political Intelligence Desk of the British Foreign Office in the Summer of 1941 and 1942. Sir NEVILLE BUTLER was head of the North American Desk in 1941. The following brief biographic information concerning Sir NEVILLE BUTLER covering pertinent period is set out:

1939	Transferred temporarily to Washington
1940	Acted as Charge d'Affaires, Washington
	Promoted to Minister at Washington, December
1941	Transferred to Foreign Office with personal rank of Minister. August; Superintending Under Secretary in Charge of the North and South American Department
1945	Secretary General, United Kingdom delegation, United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco
	Reference Division, Central Office of Information, London, August 1, 1952.

Early in the war, after two months in Berne, Sir NEVILLE BUTLER went to take up a new post in the United Kingdom Embassy in Washington, first as Counsellor and from December, 1940, as Minister. As Counsellor, he was in charge of the Embassy during the period between the death of Lord LOTHIAN and the arrival of the next Ambassador Lord HALIFAX.

He kept up his connection with American affairs by becoming, on his return to the Foreign Office in 1941, head of its North American Department. In 1944, he was returned to the U.S. as Secretary General to the British delegation to the San Francisco Conference. The same year he accompanied the Prime Minister, Mr. ATTLEE, on his visits to Washington and Ottawa.

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The Washington Post, issue of November 13, 1947, carried the following notification on page 12 B:

"A Meeting of the Americans for Democratic Action to be Attended by Mrs. BEVIN."

"JENNIE LEE, member of the British Parliament and wife of ANEURIN BEVIN, Cabinet officer, is to appear at the public meeting at 8:15 tonight at the Shoreham Hotel under the auspices of the Washington Chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action."

"She will share the speakers' platform with MARQUIS CHILDS, MARTIN AGRONSKY and JAMES WECHSLER in a panel discussion of 'Operations Hunger; Democracy's Challenge.'"

Covered
These references do not show any actual contact between CHILDS and Sir CADOGAN, but it does show that CHILDS the Dumbarton Oaks conference and was probably in contact with CADOGAN and has at times been in contact with other high British officials.

- P -

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- 9 -

WFO 65-5953

~~SECRET~~ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE~~1-19-54~~
LEADSLOS ANGELES DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being designated for the above-captioned office in accordance with existing Bureau instructions [REDACTED]

NEW YORK DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

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SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION: (INFORMATION)

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WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will continue to check public sources of information for any information which would show that MARQUIS CHILDS was acquainted with Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN and/or JOHN POSTER DULLES during the pertinent period.

Will check the passport files and other records at the Department of State to ascertain the duration and frequency of trips made by MARQUIS CHILDS to England during pertinent period.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to WFO dated April 12, 1954.

~~SECRET~~~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**~~TOP SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO	DATE WHEN MADE 6/18/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/6-11/54	REPORT MADE BY CHARLES O. KENNEDY
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: DO NOT DISSEMINATE <p>MARQUIS CHILDS was one of speakers at July 16, 1946, Program of National Committee of Atomic Information. Attended reception at Embassy of U.S.S.R. on the 28th Anniversary celebration of the October Revolution. Frequent contact of Embassy of U.S.S.R.</p> <p><i>PRE Agency letter dated 7/15/00 into remains classified 39063elw/bcl/TB 8/31/00</i></p>			
DETAILS: <div style="text-align: right;"> CLASSIFIED BY 824 Jmk/ace/TB DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 7/24/98 SP5 BCP/B 8/19/00 </div>			
<p>In the report of SA E. HYATT MOSBURG dated September 16, 1946, at Washington Field, entitled "National Committee of Atomic Information; Federation of American Scientists; Federation of Atomic Scientists; National Committee for Civilian Control of Atomic Energy - Internal Security - C," there is set forth that MARQUIS CHILDS, journalist, was one of the speakers of the July 16, 1946, program of the NCAC. A resume of the remarks made by CHILDS reflects that in his opinion this country has made remarkable progress in the last year</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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Correlation Unit

16-59255-2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Original Filed in 65-60414-41

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~TOP SECRET~~

concerning control of atomic energy. If this program is measured on pre-1945 standards. He was of the opinion that the majority of the people in this country would favor civilian control of atomic energy if the questions were fairly put to them. He criticized the manner in which the members of Congress disregarded the will of the people, saying this Congress is not representative. As an example he cited the result of a poll conducted by ELMO ROPER of "Fortune Magazine" which result indicated the overwhelming majority of American people wanted the continuance of price control, but in spite of this, Congress eliminated this measure. ROPER remarked that "You get much nearer representative government in England, Canada, and the Scandinavian countries." He concluded his remarks by stating we must go ahead regardless of the maze we face.

On page 53 of the above report, information is reported from the files of Washington Field reflecting that CHILDS's name appears on the indices of the American Peace Mobilization and also on the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was on the Executive Committee of the Spanish Refugee Relief. His name appears in the Dies Indices. He attended a reception given by the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. on the 28th Anniversary Celebration of the October Revolution. He is in frequent contact with the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Washington, D. C. to obtain ostensibly information for writing articles for the "St. Louis Dispatch," by whom he is employed as a newspaper writer.

-P-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~TOP SECRET~~

CG 65-3974

~~TOP SECRET~~
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE~~LEADS 332 9/17~~

THE NEW YORK DIVISION - INFORMATION
THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION - INFORMATION
THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being designated for the
above offices in accordance with existing Bureau instructions

[REDACTED]
THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will attempt to further identify "HUGO and FODERICH
DON", mentioned by [REDACTED] on October 7, 1944, and on October
14, 1944. (S) (u)

REFERENCE

Report of SA ALBERT J. KLEIN dated April
27, 1954, at New York.

~~TOP SECRET~~

-3-

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Wickler Mr. Lee
by Nichols

SAC, Washington Field (65-5953)

December 15, 1954

RECEIVED

Director, FBI (65-60414)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

[Redacted]

ESPIONAGE - R

94-354250 ✓

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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cc - 2 - New York (P. A.) (65-15882)

JPL:sjr
(7)

PER AGENCY letter
Dated 7/18/00 info
remains classified
3006 Del w/enc/113 8/31/00

395,492
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

7/2/98

Sps/IC/AB
8/9/00

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FILED
DEC 22 1954
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DEC 22 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

Correlation Unit

Original Filed in 65-60414-48

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. BOARDMAN

~~TOP SECRET~~

DATE: December 13, 1954

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Per agency letter dated 7/18/00
info remains classified
390222/0001/00 8/21/00395,492
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7/21/98

SP5 JCL/AB
8/9/00

Tolson	_____
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Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Parbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SYNOPSIS:

[REDACTED]

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Attachment

65-50414

JPL:331
(6)

SENT DIRECTOR

12-10-54

ticklers:

Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. BelmontMr. Branigan
Mr. Lee~~TOP SECRET~~

RECOMMENDATIONS:

~~TOP SECRET~~

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

OK H

DETAILS:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

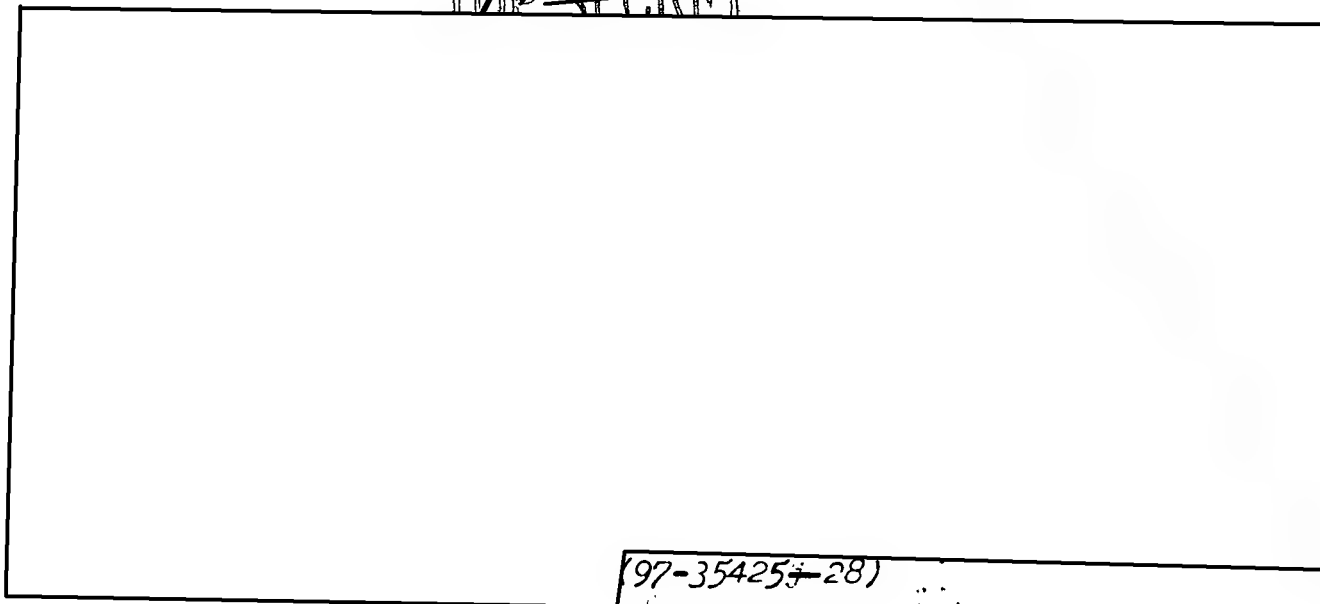
~~TOP SECRET~~

Marquis Childs' column of May 26, 1944, entitled, "Our Shortsighted French Policy" stated "Even now it may be too late. American troops are about to invade the continent without any real understanding having been reached with the French resistance. This can be put down to the prejudice of one man. That man is Franklin Roosevelt."

-3-

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~



(97-354253-28)

✓

-4-

Handwritten initials and signatures, including a large stylized 'S' and a signature that appears to be 'JAN'.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Handwritten notes: 'all' and '10/35'.

Handwritten note: 'WAT'.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

~~SECRET~~

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/17/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/4, 5, 6, 11/55	REPORT MADE BY HOWARD FLETCHER, JR. db
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TITLE [REDACTED]	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*No Dissemination
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Mr. MICHAEL MC DERMOTT, 1855 Upshur Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who was Chief of News Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., in 1944, reviewed transcript of "off the record" press conferences of W. AVERELL HARRIMAN of May 11 and October 26, 1944, and advised he could not recall which press representatives attended these conferences. He advised that conferences of this nature during 1944 were limited as a rule to top representatives in Washington, D. C., of International News Service, United Press, Associated Press, New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Time - Life, Chicago Daily News, Washington Star, Baltimore Sun, and Christian Science Monitor. KANQUIS W. CHILDS interviewed at his office 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on 1/5/55 at which time he was shown photos of LAWRENCE TODD, VLADIMIR PRAVDIN and SAMUEL KRAPSUR, all of Tass. He stated that he only knew LAWRENCE TODD and was not acquainted with PRAVDIN or KRAPSUR. During the interview, CHILDS advised he was well-acquainted with General GEORGE C. MARSHALL, EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., JOHN POSTER DULLES, W. AVERELL HARRIMAN and Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN slightly.

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*per agency letter dated 7/10/80
info renders Classified 3902646
8/3/80*

65-60414-50
Original Filed

~~SECRET~~DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. MICHAEL J. MC DERMOTT, 1855 Upshur Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., who was Chief of the News Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., in 1944 was interviewed by the writer on January 6, 1955. During the interview Mr. MC DERMOTT was shown transcripts of "off record" press conferences of W. AVERELL HARRIMAN of May 11 and October 26, 1944. After reviewing these transcripts, he advised that he could not recall which press representatives attended these conferences. He pointed out that during that time, press conferences of the nature of Ambassador HARRIMAN'S were limited as a rule to top representatives in Washington, D. C., of International News Service, United Press, Associated Press, New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Time - Life, Chicago Daily News, Washington Star, Baltimore Sun, and the Christian Science Monitor. Mr. MC DERMOTT stated that after he had had occasion to review the Congressional Record for 1944 and other lists of newspaper correspondents covering different conferences sponsored by the State Department, he would be able to determine the most likely representative of the above listed news agencies who attended the "off the record" conferences of Mr. HARRIMAN. *Original already referred & declassified by State Dept. letter 7/24/89*

Mr. MC DERMOTT was recontacted on January 11, 1955, at which time he advised that he had not had occasion to review the material necessary for his determining who were the key representatives of the above listed news agencies.

Original already referred & declassified by State Dept. letter 7/24/89

MARQUIS W. CHILDS was interviewed at his office, St. Louis Post - Dispatch, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on January 5, 1955, by SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR and the writer. At this interview CHILDS was shown photographs of LAWRENCE TODD, VLADIMIR PRAVDIN, and SAMUEL KRAFSUR. Mr. CHILDS advised that he was only acquainted with LAWRENCE TODD, and that he did not know VLADIMIR PRAVDIN or SAMUEL KRAFSUR. He advised that TODD was the only employee of Tass whom he knew. He had known TODD as a representative of Tass and as a member of "The Overseas Writers". He recalled that TODD'S membership in "Overseas Writers" was dropped due to a change in the rules pertaining to membership of this group. This change in rules occurred in 1941 or 1942, and prohibited

Original already referred & declassified by State Dept. letter 7/24/89

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membership of persons who represented papers or news organizations controlled by foreign Governments. Mr. CHILDS recalled this change was brought about by information coming to their attention that TODD was using "off the record" type of information picked up at "Overseas Writers" meetings and was transmitting this information to his superiors in Russia not for release in the Russian press but for information.

Original already referred & declassified by State Dept. letter 7/24/59

Mr. CHILDS related that during the war years, there were several types of press or briefing conferences held by high officials in Washington. The general press conferences were open to all accredited members of the press and also limited to general statements and did not include anything of a confidential nature. The "Overseas Writers" would have high officials attend their meetings at which time they would talk more or less freely because they were aware that all present were Americans and had the interest of the United States. No foreign correspondents were invited to these meetings.

He pointed out that during this time, General GEORGE C. MARSHALL would have from time to time briefing conferences with a selected group of correspondents which included some forty or fifty correspondents. At these conferences, he would furnish very pertinent background information regarding the progress of the war and other matters. These briefings were held in the Pentagon, and he felt that a close check was made of those in attendance; that a record of their attendance was maintained in General MARSHALL's office.

Mr. CHILDS advised that Admiral ERNEST KING also had similar briefing conferences with a smaller selected group of correspondents. Some ten to sixteen correspondents met one a month. These meetings were very informal and were not held in Admiral KING's office.

PHELPS ADAMS, formerly of the New York Sun, was the unofficial spokesman for this group. He is now with the United States Steel as a public relations man.

He recalled no such select group of correspondents attending briefing conferences at the Department of State.

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He did recall that AVERELL HARRIMAN, while Ambassador to Russia, returned to the United States on three occasions at which time he gave "off the record" press conferences which he, CHILDS, did not attend. He recalled that Ambassador HARRIMAN returned to the United States on some mission in 1945, and that two or three meetings held at the home of ERNEST K. LINDLEY. He stated the reason for using LINDLEY's home was that LINDLEY was the Washington representative of News Week and that HARRIMAN owned twenty percent of the stock of News Week. He stated that those attending these meetings would include:

PHELPS ADAMS - New York Sun
JOHN HIGHTOWER - Associated Press
ROSCOE DRUMMOND - New York Herald Tribune
JOSEPH C. HARSCH - Christian Science Monitor
GARNET HORNER - Washington Star
PAUL LEACH - Chicago Daily News (possibly)
JOHN O'BRIEN - Philadelphia Inquiry (possibly)
PAUL WARD - Baltimore Sun

He advised that he knew EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., and recalled that prior to becoming Secretary of State, STETTINIUS made a trip to Europe. He did not recall any conferences held by STETTINIUS upon his return from this trip. He recalled that he used to go to see STETTINIUS personally but "never got much from STETTINIUS". Mr. CHILDS observed that he did not feel that STETTINIUS was astute. He advised that he had known JOHN FOSTER DULLES well, dating back to when DULLES was practicing law in New York City twelve or thirteen years ago. He recalled visiting him at his New York office and described Mr. DULLES' office as very elaborate and set up for desks for different foreign countries represented by the law firm.

Mr. CHILDS indicated that he was well acquainted with GEORGE C. MARSHALL and a great admirer of General MARSHALL

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WFO 65-5953

~~SECRET~~

He stated that he knew Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN but not too well compared with Lord LOTHIAN, INVERCHAPEL and Lord HALIFAX, past British Ambassadors to the United States. He pointed out that he was a very close friend of Lord HALIFAX. During this conversation, Mr. CHILDS stated that he did not attend the conferences held at Tehran, Yalta, Cairo, or Potsdam. He stated that there were no newsmen at Tehran. Mr. CHILDS also advised that he was in Europe from January 3rd or 4th to March or April of 1945, making a tour of the battlefront.

original already referred & declassified by State Dept. letter 7/24/84

- P -

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WFO 65-5953

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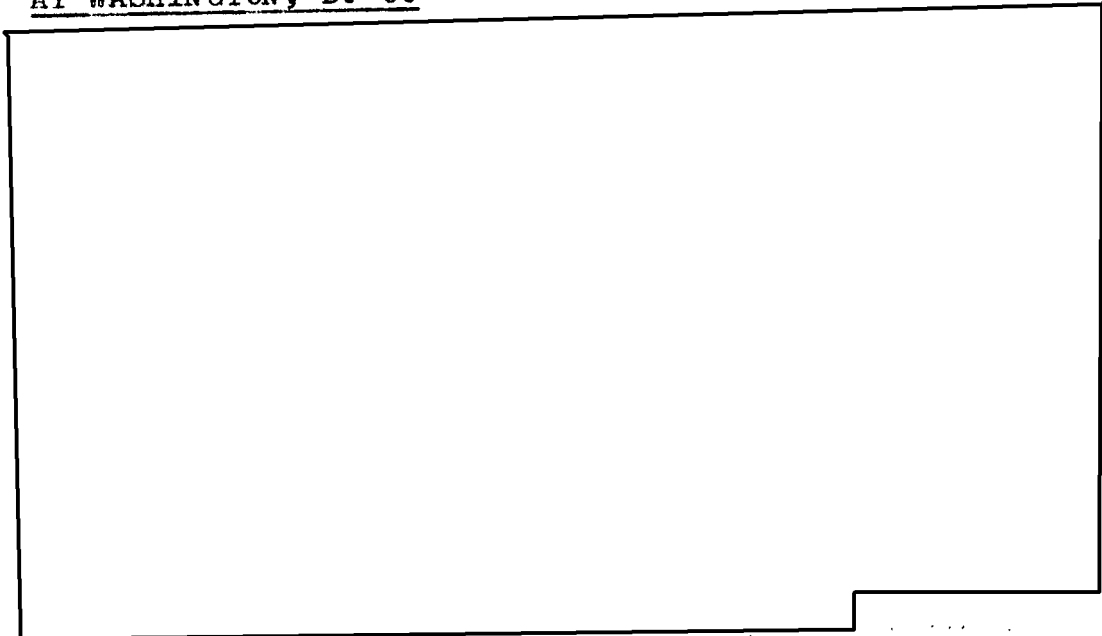
~~TOP SECRET~~
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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[REDACTED]
LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.



REFERENCES

Report of SA HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., made at Washington, D. C., on October 26, 1954.

Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated December 15, 1954.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

~~SECRET~~

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/11/58	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/17, 23/3/58 2/24, 30/4/58	REPORT MADE BY SECRET
CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*No dissemination
use only
JFK*

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

WALTER H. CHILES, born Clinton, Iowa, March 17, 1902, issued several passports from 1930 to date. Background and pertinent information in passport files set forth. Records Public Information Division, Office of Information and Education, Department of the Army, reflected CHILES planned on visiting Army installations in South America during October, 1943 and was acceptable to Army to visit forward areas in Europe in March, 1945. General GEORGE MARSHALL's appointment diary for 1944 reviewed and pertinent information set out.

- P -

385,492
CLASSIFIED BY *224 SML/BCE/TS*
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
7/2/98 SJS JCL/AB
8/9/00

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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28 AUG 20 1958

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MAILED: 10-10-58 10-59255

Original Filed in 65-60414-574

*For copies letter dated 7/1/60
changed remains classified
3906 3d info 8/19/60*

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~~SECRET~~

The records of the Passport Office, Department of State, were checked on March 15, 1955 regarding MARQUIS W. CHILDS. These records reflected that MARQUIS W. CHILDS was born in Clinton, Iowa, on March 17, 1901. He first applied for a passport on April 21, 1930. In this application, he stated that he was the son of WILLIAM H. CHILDS who was born in Clinton County, Iowa, and who died in 1924. He requested a passport to visit "all countries" for business and travel. He gave his occupation as "Newspaper Reporter." He planned to sail on May 10, 1930 from New York, New York. This application reflected his permanent address as 5373 Castos Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. Passport number 210365 was issued to him on April 25, 1930.

On March 27, 1933, this passport was renewed and amended to include his wife, LUE PRENTISS. She had been previously issued passport number 273497 on April 23, 1923 under her maiden name. His wife was born April 30, 1902 at New York, New York. They were married on August 26, 1926 in Iowa City, Iowa.

On May 26, 1937, MARQUIS W. CHILDS applied for a passport to visit Great Britain, France and Scandinavian countries for business and pleasure. He expected to be gone about four months. He gave as his permanent address, 501 Dorset Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Passport number 424912 was issued to him on May 26, 1937. He intended to leave the United States at New York on June 5, 1937.

On September 7, 1937, RICHARD L. STOKES wrote MICHAEL J. MC LEMOTT, Chief, Division of Current Information, Department of State, advising him that MARQUIS W. CHILDS was planning on flying from Stockholm to Paris on September 10, and asking the American Embassy there for special permit to enter Spain for a professional purpose. Mr. STOKES requested Mr. MC LEMOTT to assist in expediting this permit to enter Spain.

A memorandum on the stationery of the Department of State, Division of Current Information, undated but stamped "Filed May 27, 1942" reflected that MARQUIS W. CHILDS was being considered for position of Chief of Swedish Division at Stockholm. (S) (M)

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

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This file contained a letter from W. BOSTROM, Swedish Minister to the United States, to M. J. MC DERMOTT, Press Division, Department of State, dated February 16, 1943, advising that early last fall five Swedish newspapermen toured the United States at the invitation of the State Department here. The Swedish press representatives then returned to Sweden. Mr. BOSTROM advised that he had recently been instructed by the Swedish Foreign Office to issue invitations to five or six American newspapermen to come to Sweden in the spring of 1943 as guests of the Foreign Office and the Publicistklubben (the National Press Club of Sweden). This letter stated that invitations had been issued to HUBERT ELLISTON, Editor and Chief of the "Washington Post," MARQUIS CHILDS, Washington correspondent of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch," BLAIR BOLLES of the Washington "Star," and CHARLES GRAYNE, foreign editor of the "Christian Science Monitor." (X)(u)

On February 20, 1943, MARQUIS W. CHILDS submitted an application for passport to visit the British Isles and Sweden as a guest of the Swedish authorities. He desired to visit Bermuda, Portugal and Ireland en route. Passport number 768353 was issued to him on March 11, 1943. He intended to leave the United States about March 15, 1943 from New York.

On March 15, 1943, the Passport Division wrote the Minister of Portugal, Washington, D. C., advising that the United States Government was interested in a speedy visa being granted to MARQUIS W. CHILDS who had been issued a passport to proceed to England via Portugal as a guest of the Swedish Government.

On April 10, 1943, Mr. CHILDS advised the Passport Division that he would not be able to leave for Sweden and Great Britain and requested that his passport be extended to July 11, 1943.

On June 22, 1943, Mr. CHILDS made application for extension of his passport, number 768535, which had been issued to him on March 11, 1943. This application for extension was submitted to the American Consulate Service at London, England. The application reflected that he had arrived in England on June 2, 1943. This passport was validated until September 11, 1943, for the British Isles for newspaper work, and for Ireland, Newfoundland and Canada en route to the United States.

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On September 25, 1943, this passport was validated for Haiti, Brazil, Bolivia and Peru and necessary countries en route, including Panama for a period of six months.

On December 20, 1944, this passport was again validated until March 11, 1945 to visit Greenland, Iceland, British Isles, France, Italy, French Morocco, French West Africa, Brazil and British Guiana, as War Correspondent.

On July 10, 1947, Mr. CHILDS advised the Passport Office that he was planning on going abroad in August and planning to visit Germany, Austria, Greece, Italy, France and England. He advised the Passport Office that he had already been cleared by the War Department to visit Germany and Austria. Passport number 94736 was issued to him on July 17, 1947 for two years and was extended to July 16, 1951 on September 12, 1949.

On October 10, 1951, Mr. CHILDS applied for a passport to visit Germany and Austria. Passport number 515292 was issued to him on October 10, 1951.

On November 14, 1951, this passport was amended to include "bearer had been accepted for Journalistic work in the U.S. zone of Germany, Berlin and Austria, for a period of twenty-one days beginning on or about November 17, 1951."

On January 26, 1954, passport number 515292 was extended to October 9, 1955 to visit Berlin and European countries for study and writing.

On March 23, 1955, Mrs. ALICE GATHEN, Special Projects Branch, Public Information Division, Office of Information and Education, Department of the Army, made available her file pertaining to MARQUIS W. CHILDS. This file reflected Mr. CHILDS filled out a Personnel Security Questionnaire on March 12, 1943. This Questionnaire reflected that he was born in Clinton, Iowa, on March 17, 1901. He was a member of the following organizations:

National Press Club
Gridiron Club
Overseas Writers' Club
American Newspaper Guild

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WFO 65-5953

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Attached to this Personnel Security Questionnaire was a memorandum which reflected that the Rubber Developing Corporation planned to take a group of newspapermen to visit the Rubber Developing Corporation's installations in Central and South America. Mr. MARQUIS W. CHILDS was included among those who were being taken on this trip. The tentative plan for this trip was to leave Miami, Florida, October 8, 1943 and arrive back in the United States on November 6, 1943 at Miami, Florida.

On September 27, 1943, MARQUIS W. CHILDS wrote Colonel MARSHALL NEWTON, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, thanking him for making it possible for him to see Army installations at Recife and Fortaleza, if he was there long enough on his forthcoming trip to Brazil with the Rubber Development Corporation.

These files also contained a communication from SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied European Forces) to the War Department dated February 28, 1945, advising that MARQUIS CHILDS was acceptable for a two-week facility visit to Paris and forward areas on or about March 7, 1945, while en route to the United States. These files also contained a communication from Headquarters, European Command, Frankfurt, Germany, to the War Department, dated June 26, 1947, advising that MARQUIS W. CHILDS, United Features Syndicate, acceptable for one month from approximately August 12, 1947.

On September 7, 1949, the Public Information Division, American European Command, Frankfurt, Germany, advised the Department of the Army that MARQUIS CHILDS and his wife, King Features Syndicate, acceptable for thirty days, American zone of Germany and Austria, about October 15, 1949.



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Lieutenant Colonel CLARENCE J. GEORGE, Aid to General GEORGE C. MARSHALL, Room 3E850, Pentagon, made available on February 17, 1955, the appointment diary kept by General MARSHALL for the year 1944. This appointment diary reflected the following information pertinent to this investigation:

- January 3, 1944 - appointment for dinner with General EISENHOWER.
- March 13, 1944 - Press Conference.
- April 10, 1944 - appointment with Mr. (ARTHUR HAYS) SULZBERGER (publisher of New York Times) and Mr. CATLEDGE of New York Times.
- April 18, 1944 - appointment with Mr. (PAUL) MILLER of Associated Press.
- April 21, 1944 - 1:00 p.m. lunch, American Society of Newspaper Editors at the Statler. "off record talk."
- April 22, 1944 - 7:00 p.m. American Society of Newspaper Editors dinner at Statler.
- April 25, 1944 - 3:00 p.m. leave for New York to attend American Newspaper Publishers' Association reception and dinner at Waldorf-Astoria.
- April 30, 1944 - Leave Washington for West Coast.
- May 10, 1944 - Return to Washington.
- May 11, 1944 - 11:15 a.m. appointment with Ambassador HARRIMAN.
- May 16, 1944 - 1:00 p.m. HARRIMAN guest at Joint Chiefs of Staff's lunch.

On March 24, 1955, DOROTHY DAVIDSON, Records Section, Personnel Division, Department of State, advised her records reflected that W. AVERELL HARRIMAN resigned from the Department

- 6 - ~~SECRET~~

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WFO 65-5953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of State on October 6, 1946. She advised that his personnel file was sent to the Federal Records Center at St. Louis, Missouri, approximately one year after the date of his resignation. She did not have a record as to the specific date it was sent.

ELIZABETH FRIEND, Administrative Staff, Office of Finance, Department of State, Washington, D. C., advised on March 24, 1955, that they did not maintain copies of expense accounts submitted as far back as 1944 and 1945 and therefore she would have no copies of Mr. HARRIMAN's expense vouchers for those years.

- 7 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 7 -

~~SECRET~~

WFO 65-5953

~~SECRET~~ADMINISTRATIVE PAGEINFORMANT

T-1; [REDACTED]

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed by a T symbol in instant report and this symbol was used only because the identity of the source must be concealed.

LEADSLOS ANGELES, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO DIVISIONS: (INFORMATION)

1. One copy of this report is being furnished to each of the above-named offices in accordance with Bureau instructions in [REDACTED] cases. (S)

ST. LOUIS DIVISIONAT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

1. Will, at the Federal Records Center, check the personnel record and any other records of WILLIAM AVERELL HARRIMAN, born November 15, 1891, who resigned from the Department of State on October 6, 1946, for information which would reflect any visits he made to the United States while he was United States Ambassador to Russia during the years, 1943-46.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICEAT WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. Will contact Miss SARAH E. OLENCY, News Division, Department of State, to ascertain if she has any information reflecting on the distribution of the record of the Press Conferences held by Ambassador W. AVERELL HARRIMAN during 1944 at Washington, D. C.
2. Will check the files of the local Washington daily newspapers at the Library of Congress to determine

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~~SECRET~~ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)LEADS (Continued)

the names of any newspapermen who attended the luncheon of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at the Statler Hotel on April 21, 1944, at which General MARSHALL gave an "off the record talk."

REFERENCES

Report of SA HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., made at Washington, D. C., dated May 26, 1954.

Report of SA HOWARD FLETCHER, JR., made at Washington, D. C., dated August 12, 1954.

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MR. A. H. BELMONT

March 8, 1957

W. C. Sullivan

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ALLEGATIONS OF GENERAL ARTHUR S. TRUDEAU
RE INFILTRATION OF FABIAN SOCIALISTS INTO HIGH
POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/DB

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

9/30/98

SP5/JC/AB

8/9/00

SYNOPSIS:

Reference is made to allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau, former Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and former G-2 (Army Intelligence) chief, concerning possible infiltration of Fabian socialists and communists into high policy-making areas of Government service. This matter has required very detailed and extensive file review on names submitted by General Trudeau. As there was no urgency, this has been done from time to time by the Central Research Section, other work permitting. Background on Fabian socialism and General Trudeau's feud with Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) set forth.

The Results

1. Over 5,500 references were reviewed in Bureau files on 122 names listed on charts and memoranda left with the Bureau by General Trudeau.
2. Three names were not identified in Bureau files, making a total of 119 names which were identified.
3. Identifiable derogatory information was found on 105 of the 119 individuals identified and is set forth in enclosure under separate captions.
4. Of the 105 individuals on whom identifiable derogatory information was found, 94 have been investigated by the Bureau under classifications of Atomic Energy Act, Voice of America, Loyalty of Government Employees, Security of Government Employees, CIA-Applicant, Special Inquiry-White House, Security Matter-C, Internal Security-R, and others. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

JMS:mjh

(3)

1 - Section tickler

1 - Mr. Belmont

61 MAR 21 1957

191

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1 - 35425
NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 19 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

MARQUIS WILLIAM CHILDS~~SECRET~~

Marquis William Childs appears to be identical with the Childs indicated in material furnished by General Trudeau.

Background

Childs was born in Clinton, Iowa, on March 17, 1903. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, with an A. B. degree in 1923 and received an M. A. degree from the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, in 1925. Childs worked for the United Press, news gathering service, in the early 1930's and later for the St. Louis Post--Dispatch from 1928 to 1944. Since 1944 he has been a columnist for the United Features Syndicate and since February, 1954, a special correspondent for the St. Louis Post--Dispatch.

(Who's Who in America, Vol. 29, 1936-37)

Unfavorable Information

Files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain a letterhead of the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, * dated June 30, 1938, which reflects that one Marquis Childs was a sponsor of that organization.

(123-7443-16)

Appendix 9, Communist Front Organizations, Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 75th Congress, 2nd Session, reflects that one Marquis Childs was affiliated with the Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo.*

A highly confidential investigative technique advised in 1941 that Marquis Childs was a member of the American Peace Mobilization. * (123-7443-16)

(65-80414-57)

Malissa Marquis Childs, daughter of Marquis Childs, has admitted membership for five weeks in 1946 in the American Youth for Democracy* while a student in college. She stated that she resigned as soon as her father told her that organization was considered to be communist dominated. (113-7863; 121-22145; 123-7443-16)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

*See Appendix for citation.

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY S/SJ/AB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
8/9/00

ENCLOSURE 94-38425

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A highly confidential investigative technique advised in 1941 that Mrs. Marquis Childs had been elected vice-president of the (Washington) League of Women Shoppers.* The same source advised that Mrs. Childs had made various contributions to the above organization during 1939-1941. (123-7443-41)

Other Information

Childs has mentioned the FBI on a number of occasions in his columns and while generally it has been in a favorable way, on some occasions his misapprehensions and inaccuracies have been called to his attention. Childs has been apologetic when it has been demonstrated to him that he was in error. (94-35426-28)

Information regarding Childs has been disseminated outside the Bureau. Childs has not been investigated by the Bureau.

* See Appendix for citation.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 6-26-57

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A5058
5059

Congressman Thompson, (D) New Jersey, extended his remarks to include three articles, written by Rescoe Drummend, Walter Lippmann and Marquis Childs, and an editorial which appeared in the Trenton (New Jersey) Trentonian concerning the recent Supreme Court decisions. Mr. Drummend pointed out that "It is the role of courts, not Congress, to prosecute and punish. And when the Supreme Court surveys these precious constitutionally protected freedoms, it is not thinking merely of a few Communist leaders, it is thinking of 170 million Americans". It is stated in the editorial from the Trentonian "The high tribunal has thus pinpointed how legislative investigators have usurped functions which properly should repose in the historic American grand jury and court system". It goes on to state "We can hope that the Supreme Court has stemmed that rising tide, for it is a tide which has burdened the Nation's taxpayers with non-essential investigatory supercargo. As this newspaper has mentioned editorially on previous occasions, if all duly constituted law-enforcement agencies were to function as should, there will be no need whatever for the type investigation with which we have become all too familiar".

Original filed in: 66-1731-1823

194-35425-
NOT RECORDED

126 JUL 3 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/9/99 BY 60267 KSP/CTR

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for TUESDAY, 6-25-57 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

67 JUL 9- 1957 1-308

MR. A. H. BELMONT

March 8, 1957

W. C. Sullivan

~~SECRET~~

ALLEGATIONS OF GENERAL ARTHUR S. TRUDEAU
RE INFILTRATION OF FABIAN SOCIALISTS INTO HIGH
POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

*CIA info remains classified per agency
letter 8/10/97*

CLASSIFIED BY SP6 AG/DB

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

9/30/98

SP5/JC/AB

8/9/00

SYNOPSIS:

Reference is made to allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau, former Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and former G-2 (Army Intelligence) chief, concerning possible infiltration of Fabian socialists and communists into high policy-making areas of Government service. This matter has required very detailed and extensive file review on names submitted by General Trudeau. As there was no urgency, this has been done from time to time by the Central Research Section, other work permitting. Background on Fabian socialism and General Trudeau's feud with Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) set forth.

The Results

1. Over 5,500 references were reviewed in Bureau files on 122 names listed on charts and memoranda left with the Bureau by General Trudeau.
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4. Of the 105 individuals on whom identifiable derogatory information was found, 94 have been investigated by the Bureau under classifications of Atomic Energy Act, Voice of America, Loyalty of Government Employees, Security of Government Employees, CIA-Applicant, Special Inquiry-White House, Security Matter-C, Internal Security-R, and others. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

JMS:mjh

(3)

1 - Section tickler

1 - Mr. Belmont

61 MAR 21 1957

191

~~SECRET~~

1 1A-35425
NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 19 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-44-1066-19

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Re: Allegations of General Arthur S. Trudeau Re Infiltration of
Fabian Socialists into High Policy-making Areas of the
United States Government
Internal Security - C

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5. Proper dissemination has been made of identifiable derogatory information on the remaining individuals not investigated.
6. Cases are pending on three subjects not now in Government employment. Cases on other individuals have been closed.
7. No attempt was made to verify present number of individuals still in Government because of the Director's instructions to remain out of G-2 and CIA feud. It was correctly assumed that inquiry would have aroused curiosity and questions in high policy-making Government circles.

Conclusions

1. FBI files do not contain any specific, concrete, and conclusive proof that the subjects are Fabian socialists as charged by General Trudeau.
2. FBI files do not contain any similar conclusive proof that these subjects have been and, in some instances, are influencing Government policy along Fabian socialist lines as charged by General Trudeau.
3. FBI files do show, however, that a considerable amount of "smoke" surrounds these subjects in that many have been charged by associates and acquaintances with the following:
 - a. Describing Chinese communists as being harmless "agrarian reformers" when they should have known that they were actually communists
 - b. Suppressing information unfavorable to communists and communism
 - c. Issuing slanted reports favoring communism
 - d. Minimizing the threat of Soviet Russia to peace and democracy
 - e. Manifesting thinking which coincides with socialist thinking in different instances

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f. Lacking, from a loyalty standpoint, in qualifications desired
in strategic or sensitive Government positions

4. Others have been named by Louis Budenz, former official of
the Communist Party, USA, as being communist or under
communist discipline.

To sum up: While the evidence is not present to prove the validity
of General Trudeau's charges, it must be admitted that the persons singled
out by General Trudeau do not, in the main, have altogether clean, sound,
and unquestionable security backgrounds. However, the FBI has investigated
94 of the 105 subjects on whom there is derogatory information. Proper
dissemination of available derogatory information has also been made on
those persons not investigated. Therefore, there appears to be no more
to do at this time.

It is interesting to note that this study does show the FBI was already
aware of these subjects and had information on them long before General Trudeau
submitted their names.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That no dissemination be made of allegations by General Trudeau
in accordance with Director's indication that Bureau should not in any way
become involved in the dispute between G-2 and CIA.

(2) That no dissemination be made of information set forth in
enclosure under individual captions inasmuch as information of a derogatory nature
in Bureau files has received proper dissemination.

(3) That no new cases be opened on individuals named by General
Trudeau since charges do not constitute sufficient basis for opening new
investigations.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

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(4) That this cover memorandum and enclosure containing information be filed in 100-420468, the file for material furnished by General Trudeau.

(5) That a copy of this cover memorandum be placed in case file of subjects, along with a copy of the summary of information on each particular individual.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
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DETAILS:

General Trudeau Material

General Trudeau furnished the Director with charts and memoranda purporting to substantiate charges that certain individuals in and out of Government were influencing the United States to take a soft policy against Soviet Russia and world communism. General Trudeau furnished the names of individuals, some allegedly with Fabian socialist leanings and possibly some with communist leanings, who, he stated, had penetrated certain policy-forming organs of our Government, including State Department, CIA, Operations Coordinating Board, Planning Control Group, and Planning Board, as well as academic research units at Harvard, Princeton, and Johns Hopkins Universities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations which do research work for the Government.

Trudeau material furnished last names only on majority of individuals. Later, Colonel Earle L. Lerette, G-2, furnished limited additional identifying data.

Bureau files reflect that Colonel Lerette and a Lieutenant Colonel Phillip J. Corso, Operations Coordinating Board, associates of General Trudeau, disseminated information regarding Fabian socialist charges outside the Executive Branch and that G-2 did not handle the matter of Fabian socialists in a secure and prudent manner. (62-9798; 100-420468-5, 10, 11) As a result, Colonel Lerette was accused by CIA of releasing false and derogatory information about that agency.

Fabian Socialism

Fabian socialism had its origin with the Fabian Society in England in 1884, largely as the result of influence and teaching of an American, Professor Thomas Davidson. The end of Fabian socialism is the elimination of private ownership as an exclusive means of production and the substitution of state or social ownership of the means of production; hence, socialism. The name Fabian was derived from a Roman general, Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who became famous by his military tactics of avoiding direct battles, resorting to deliberate procrastination, and using delaying procedures

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during his defense of Rome against the attacks of Hannibal. The aim of Fabian socialism is to permeate every segment of society with socialistic ideas, words, attitudes, tendencies, and modes of thinking in order to gradually lay the foundation of a slow, steady, peaceful transformation of the social order from capitalism to socialism. The tactics of Fabian socialism include concessions, compromises, advances, avoidance of conflict, all of which are to be made with great patience.

CIA - G-2 Feud

General Trudeau was relieved in August, 1955, of his duties as Assistant Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and as head of Army G-2, and was transferred to the Far East Command. General Trudeau's removal stemmed from charges by Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, who claimed that General Trudeau's dealings with top West German officials, including Dr. Heinz L. Krekler, West German Ambassador to the United States, and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, during the latter's visit to the United States in 1955, were prejudicial to United States intelligence efforts. General Trudeau was reportedly critical to Ambassador Krekler and Chancellor Adenauer regarding the West German intelligence organization headed by General Reinhard von Gehlen which had been subsidized by CIA.

General Trudeau advised the Bureau on August 8, 1955, that in his visits with Ambassador Krekler and Chancellor Adenauer he had discussed nothing of an intelligence nature not already known. He admitted being at odds with CIA and stated that he believed CIA was attempting to gain complete control of the foreign intelligence field. He stated that if CIA accomplished its purpose, the military intelligence services might as well go out of business. (62-9798-2653, 2657, 2661, 2674, 2680)

- 6 -

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

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Internal Security - C

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According to an article by John O'Donnell, newspaper columnist, in the New York Daily News, September 2, 1955, page 2, General Trudeau was "fired" by President Eisenhower at the personal request of Allen Dulles, Director of CIA. According to O'Donnell, Dulles complained that Trudeau had talked with Chancellor Adenauer, without notifying CIA, in order to lessen Adenauer's confidence in the "CIA-bankrolled setup" in Germany operated by Reinhard Gehlen.

File Reviews

An analysis of the allegations of General Trudeau required very detailed and extensive file reviews on names submitted by General Trudeau. As there was no urgency, this has been done from time to time by the Central Research Section, other work permitting.

Results

1. Over 5,500 references were reviewed in Bureau files on 122 names in charts and memoranda left with the Bureau by General Trudeau.
2. Three names were not identified in Bureau files, leaving a total of 119 names which were identified.
3. Identifiable derogatory information was found on 105 of the 119 individuals identified and is set forth in enclosure under separate captions.
4. Of the 105 individuals on whom identifiable derogatory information was found, 94 have been investigated by the Bureau under classifications of Atomic Energy Act, Voice of America, Loyalty of Government Employees, Security of Government Employees, CIA-Applicant, Special Inquiry-White House, Security Matter-C, Internal Security-R, and others. Results of investigations have been disseminated.
5. Proper dissemination has been made of identifiable derogatory information on the remaining individuals not investigated.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

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United States Government
Internal Security - C

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6. Cases are pending on three subjects not now in Government employment. Cases on other individuals have been closed.

7. No attempt was made to verify present number of individuals still in Government because of the Director's instructions to remain out of G-2 and CIA feud. It was correctly assumed that inquiry would have aroused curiosity and questions in high policy-making Government circles.

Conclusions

1. FBI files do not contain any specific, concrete, and conclusive proof that the subjects are Fabian socialists as charged by General Trudeau.

2. FBI files do not contain any similar conclusive proof that the individuals named by General Trudeau have been and, in some instances, are influencing Government policy along Fabian socialist lines as charged by General Trudeau.

It is to be noted that Bureau files do not contain a record of day-to-day decisions of these individuals and do not set forth the part which they have played in policies formulated. There is no information in individual files regarding the decisions which General Trudeau has stated were influenced by individuals named.

3. Derogatory information is set forth in enclosure regarding individuals who appear to be identical with names on General Trudeau's list. Some reportedly regarded the Chinese communists as "agrarian reformers." Several reportedly suppressed information unfavorable to communist activities in Europe during and after World War II while serving in Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and G-2. Others reportedly minimized the Soviet threat or slanted reports in State Department. Several identified by Whittaker Chambers

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

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Internal Security - C

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and Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-admitted Soviet espionage agents, as participants in espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York, New York, in the mid 1930's and early 1940's. Several have been critical of the Bureau. Several alleged to be socialists; others "leftist" and "procommunist." Several reported as members, in the past, of organizations cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450. Allegations generally name many individuals as questionable for strategic or sensitive Government employment.

4. Several were named by Louis Budenz, former Communist Party, USA, official, as being communists or under communist discipline.

Some of the sources of information used in the enclosure were closely associated with the individuals named and requested that their identities be concealed. Others expressed a willingness or unwillingness to testify in loyalty or court proceedings against individuals named. In order to indicate the desires of the source an (a) was placed after the names of sources who requested that their identities be concealed. A (b) was placed after the sources's name when he was willing to testify. A (c) was used to indicate source not willing to testify.

Information set forth in the enclosure from [] should not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

(S)

The following eight individuals, who appear to be identical with names furnished by General Trudeau, have been investigated by the Bureau with no identifiable derogatory information developed. Results of investigations have been disseminated.

1. Edgar Jarratt Applewhite, Jr.
Central Intelligence Group-Applicant, 1947
2. Richard Dale Drain
Central Intelligence Agency-Applicant, 1951
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1952
3. Gerard Droller
Central Intelligence Agency-Applicant, 1949

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SUMMARIES OF PERTINENT INFORMATION
ON INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN GENERAL
TRUDEAU'S ALLEGATIONS RE FABIAN
SOCIALIST INFILTRATION OF HIGH
POLICY-MAKING AREAS OF UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

March 8, 1957

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Internal Security - C

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4. William Roscoe Kintner
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1954
5. Franklin Anthony Lindsay
European Recovery Program, 1947
Special Inquiry, 1955
6. Ludwell Lee Montague
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1951
7. Arnold Melvin Silver
Central Intelligence Agency-Applicant, 1949
8. William Clyde Trueheart
Atomic Energy Act-Applicant, 1947

The following six individuals, who appear to be identical with names furnished by General Trudeau have not been investigated by the Bureau. No identifiable derogatory information was found in Bureau files on these individuals.

1. Bainbridge Cowell Davis
2. Richard T. Ewing
3. John Morgan McSweeney
4. George Norman Monsma
5. David Lawrence Osborn
6. Theodore Allen Wertime

It was not possible to identify the following three names furnished by General Trudeau. No first names were given.

1. Bolton
2. [REDACTED]
3. Vassily

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

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Internal Security - C

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The enclosure contains an Appendix setting forth the organizations and publications which have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 or cited by congressional or state committees. The names of pertinent organizations and publications in the summaries have been marked by asterisks for citation in the Appendix.

It is interesting to note that this study does show the FBI was already aware of these subjects and had information on them long before General Trudeau submitted their names in connection with his charges of Fabian socialist infiltration into high policy-making areas of the Government.

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APPENDIX

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ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS MENTIONED IN TEXT WHICH HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450 OR CITED BY CONGRESSIONAL OR STATE COMMITTEES

The names of organizations and publications in the summaries which were marked by asterisk for citation in the Appendix are listed below.

Those organizations or publications cited by congressional or state committees are listed in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1957. Those cited only by the committees have been identified in the following list by the page number on which the citations appear in the Guide.

Those designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450 have been identified with the notation (Executive Order 10450).

Abraham Lincoln Brigade (Executive Order 10450)

Amerasia (Guide, p. 99)

American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (Guide, p. 7)

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Executive Order 10450)

American Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 10)

American Friends of the Chinese People (Guide, p. 10)

American League Against War and Fascism (Executive Order 10450)

American League for Peace and Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

American Labor Party (Guide, p. 11)

American Peace Mobilization (Executive Order 10450)

American Russian Institute (Executive Order 10450)

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American Slav Congress (Executive Order 10450)

American Student Union (Guide, p. 18)

American Youth for a Free World (Guide, p. 19)

American Youth for Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

China Aid Council (Guide, p. 24)

China Today (Guide, p. 99)

Civil Rights Congress (Executive Order 10450)

Civil Rights Federation (Guide, pp. 26, 56)

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (Executive Order 10450)

Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime (Fourth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1948, Communist Front Organizations, Report of Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1948 Regular California Legislature, Sacramento, 1948, p. 168)

Committee of One Thousand (Guide, p. 118)

Committee to Defend America by Keeping out of War (Guide, p. 29)

Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Party, USA (Executive Order 10450)

Communist Political Association (Executive Order 10450)

Congress of American Women (Executive Order 10450)

Consumers Union (Guide, p. 141)

Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo (Guide, p. 35)

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Guide, p. 44)

Industrial Workers of the World (Executive Order 10450)

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Institute of Pacific Relations (Guide, p. 45)

International Juridical Association (Guide, p. 46)

International Labor Defense (Executive Order 10450)

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (Executive Order 10450)

League of American Writers (Executive Order 10450)

League of Women Shoppers (Guide, p. 53)

Morning Freiheit (Guide, p. 104)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (Executive Order 10450)

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions (Guide, p. 61)

National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights (Guide, p. 62)

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (Executive Order 10450)

National Free Browder Congress (Guide, p. 63)

National Lawyers' Guild (Guide, p. 64)

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

Open Road (Fourth Report Un-American Activities in California, 1948, Communist Front Organizations, Report of Joint Fact-Finding Committee to the 1948 Regular California Legislature, Sacramento, 1948, pp. 336, 341)

Science and Society (Guide, p. 108)

Socialist Workers Party (Executive Order 10450)

Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Guide, p. 81)

Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign (Guide, p. 81)

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United American Spanish Aid Committee (Executive Order 10450)

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Washington Bookshop Association (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Committee for Democratic Action (Executive Order 10450)

Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy (Guide, p. 90)

Women's International Democratic Federation (Guide, p. 91)

Young Communist League (Executive Order 10450)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: October 15, 1957

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ROBERT DECHERT
GENERAL COUNSEL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/9/99 BY 60360 MS/STB

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Reference is made to the telephone call of General Joseph Carroll to the Director's Office on the afternoon of October 15, 1957, requesting an appointment for General Carroll and Robert Dechert with the Director at 9:45 a. m., October 16, 1957.

General Carroll confidentially advised liaison at 7 p. m., October 15, 1957, that Mr. Dechert intended to discuss with the Director the article of Marquis Childs entitled "Reds Fire 6 Missiles of Intercontinental Range over Siberia" which appeared in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," August 30, 1957. This article, which is attached, stated that a top committee of technical intelligence experts established that the Soviets fired an intercontinental missile at least six weeks ago. This committee has established that the Soviets successfully fired not one but six long-range missiles. The series of test firings are believed to have occurred over a period of several weeks. General Carroll stated that the above information was taken almost verbatim from a National Security Agency communication dated August 21, 1957, which was disseminated to the Army, Navy, Air Force, Defense, State, CIA and Atomic Energy Commission. On top of the above, this information was furnished to the British and Canadian Governments and General Carroll believes that it was also furnished to various Congressmen who serve on several atomic energy committees on the Hill. The general stated that the Department of Defense has been "kicking this problem around since the article appeared in the newspaper. It has been discussed with Generals Cutler and Goodpaster of the White House, Allen Dulles of CIA and is being handled personally by Deputy Director of Defense Donald Quarles. The general said that in view of the sensitivity of the information Defense officials have almost decided that the way to resolve this matter is to go directly to Childs and attempt to get his cooperation in revealing the leak. General Carroll said that Dechert has indicated that his reasons for seeing the Director are twofold: (1) to furnish the Director with complete background information on this matter as to its source and dissemination and (2) to discuss with the Director the plan of approaching Childs direct. General Carroll stated he was almost positive that Dechert would not ask the FBI to undertake the investigation for the purpose of determining the leak.

WTV:JLM:jad (7)
Enclosures

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Whaley
Mr. Holloman

Summary turned to file 77-73694-19

memo to Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, Nichols

NOT RECORDED
170 OCT 25 1957

OCT 24 1957

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Memorandum for Mr. Boardman
RE: ROBERT DECHERT

OBSERVATIONS:

The Bureau has investigated a number of leak cases of this nature in the past, usually with negative results in view of the wide dissemination. This is an outstanding example. Not only has it been given to numerous Government agencies but to two foreign governments and Congressmen. Therefore, it would be an almost impossible task to nail this down. Our experience has been that when newspapermen are confronted in matters of this sort nothing is gained since they refuse to divulge their sources. The Bureau has taken the position in the past that such leaks are matters of administrative control within the originating agency and something that should be tightened up within the agency rather than going into an extensive investigation after the secrets are out. It is definitely believed that this is something we should stay out of. Although it is not recommended here, we could, upon White House request, put technical devices on Childs' residence and office with a view that if he is confronted by the Defense Department and queried about a source he might make telephonic contact with his source which the technicals would reveal. This is merely mentioned as one thing we could do although there is no assurance that this would be productive.

Bureau files reflect that Dechert was investigated by the Bureau in 1948 in connection with the European Recovery Program and in 1956 in connection with his present position. These investigations were entirely favorable with the exception that Dechert's name and office address appeared in records of the Philadelphia Council of American-Soviet Friendship which is an adjunct of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF), the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC), and on an envelope of a publication of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC). The NCASF, JAFRC and CRC have been cited by the Attorney General.

Attached is a summary of the Bureau's investigations dated December 31, 1956. Bureau files contain no pertinent information subsequent to the date of the summary memorandum.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

395,492

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/9/99 BY 60060 NLS/ACE/B

October 18, 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. NICHOLS

On Wednesday, October 16, 1957, I saw General Counsel Robert Dechert, of the Department of Defense, Major General Joseph F. Carroll, Deputy Inspector General for Security, Air Staff; Deputy General Counsel Leonard Niederlehner, of the Defense Department; and Mr. William A. Smith, Special Operations, Department of Defense. Mr. Dechert stated the purpose of calling to see me was in connection with an article which had appeared over the by-line of Marquis Childs in the Washington Post and Times-Herald on August 30, 1956, and which referred to the fact that the Soviets had successfully fired six inter-continental range missiles. Mr. Dechert stated that this information, he believed, had been taken from a paper that had been prepared by the National Security Agency and which was disseminated to various agencies of the Government and to the British and Canadian governments and had been used in the briefing of various members of Congress. He stated that General Carroll had been endeavoring to trace down the leak in this matter and that they had discussed the matter with Generals Cutler and Goodpaster, of the White House, Mr. Allen Dulles, of CIA; and the Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald Quarles and it had been suggested that they call to see me, not for the purpose of asking this Bureau to take over the investigation, but for the purpose of first inquiring as to whether it would be desirable to interview Marquis Childs and try to ascertain from him who gave him the information, and secondly, what steps could be taken to prevent such a recurrence in the future.

I told Mr. Dechert that it seemed to me that since they had been investigating this matter for six weeks, it was now a rather cold trail and that insofar as Mr. Childs was concerned, I had some doubts in my mind as to the desirability of interviewing him because from past experience I had learned that columnists did not disclose their sources of information and, therefore, nothing would be gained by seeing Childs other than the flattering of his ego and possibly the publication of another column indicating that such an investigation was in progress.

JEH:TLC

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Messrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, Nichols


October 18, 1957

I stated that as regards the prevention of such leaks and what should be done in the future, I believed that one of the greatest weaknesses in the whole procedure was in the number of documents disseminated and the scope of the dissemination. I stated that I realized that dissemination had to be on a broad basis in some situations but that frankly I thought there was entirely too broad dissemination in most instances. I stated that I did not believe any hard and fast rule could be laid down as to what should be done in future instances of leaks. Mr. Dechert inquired as to whether they should promptly notify this Bureau of the same and have us take over investigation. I told him that again I could not state that this should be done or should not be done for the reason that I believed each incident should be individually evaluated and action taken accordingly.

Mr. Dechert then switched to a discussion of the request of Mr. Loyd Wright for information to support him in the suit which Drew Pearson has brought against Wright as a result of a letter or statement which Wright had issued listing fifteen instances wherein information had been improperly obtained by columnists from the Defense Department. Mr. Dechert stated that the Defense Department had written Mr. Wright a letter some months ago, citing these instances but not pointing out in the rather strong language which Mr. Wright subsequently used that these instances represented pages of talking in the disclosure of top secret information.

I told Mr. Dechert that, of course, this matter was one entirely within his province but that I knew from discussions I had had with the Attorney General that the Attorney General had no intention of making available to Mr. Wright or to anyone else the information that would assist Mr. Wright in this suit in which he has become involved with Mr. Pearson. I stated that the fact that Mr. Wright had read into the Defense Department letter certain adjectives of his own choosing and thereby brought about the libel suit was a matter that Mr. Wright would have to face up to and I did not think it was proper that he should expect any of the Executive Branches of the Government to aid in pulling his chestnuts out of the fire.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director